BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

VII-84

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR

THE YEAR 1892-93.

Hyderabad:
PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1893.

POLITICAL SECRETARY'S LIBRARY
BY ORDER OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL * FORWARDED

No. 7379 OF 1893.

FROM

COLONEL K. J. L. MACKENZIE, C.I.E.,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

Dated Amraoti, the 18*th August* 1893.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my review on the Director of Public Instruction's Educational Report for 1892-93, the proof copy of which reached my office on the 12th instant.

General results.

2. There has been satisfactory advance during the year. Schools and scholars, both male and female, have increased. The increase in aided schools is specially satisfactory. The high schools are shown to have done exceptionally well, and the annual examinations at the Training College, middle class and primary schools brought out good results. The number of girls attending school has increased, and they have done better under examination. A perusal of the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector's report—enclosure to the Director's report—shows that amongst Muhammadans—see his remarks, paragraphs 7 and 9 on District Board and Municipal girls' schools—girl education relatively is very satisfactory. Our total educational institutions of all kinds is 1,376, an increase of 54. Our total of scholars is 53,422 (51,297 being boys, 2,125 being girls), an increase of 1,939.

The Director points out that calculated according to the Education Commission, which takes 15 per cent. as representing the population of a school-going age, we catch among boys 22·9 per cent. and among girls 1 per cent. only. But on the census figures, Captain Hastings shows that—taking between 5 and 14 years of age as the average school-going period—the percentage of the school-going age population on the whole is 24, not 15 per cent. Consequently, that in reality of the boys capable of being sent to school, we catch 14·34, not 22·9 per cent., and of girls ·63, not 1 per cent.

Supervision and inspection.

3. Notwithstanding the fact that during the last inspection season we had a series of unusual storms accompanied by heavy falls of rain for days together, making travelling over the country roads impossible, the inspection work done by the officers of the department from the Director downwards has been good and complete.

Deputy and Assistant Commissioners have not inspected (paragraph 21) as many schools as usual, because, as the Director surmises, the storms referred to disarranged and curtailed tours.

District and Taluk Boards and Municipal Committees appear from the Director's remarks (paragraph 22) to have done very well.

School Committees' visits (paragraph 23) have slightly increased. The Director thinks that there is an improvement of late in the character of the

interest taken by these committees. I hope he is correct. I quite agree with him that as time goes on and our own ex-students come to the front, we shall, in this direction, obtain better results; meanwhile I am disposed from my own observations to agree rather with the Educational Inspector (Mr. Mahajani) that except here and there these local committees are extremely apathetic. I notice the extracts given in Mr. Mahajani the Educational Inspector's report, paragraph 20, with pleasure. It must be great encouragement to masters of outlying schools especially to receive the encouragement that Dr. Swaine, the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, has so wisely given them in their efforts to instil and spread knowledge on matters sanitary. I hope he will continue the encouragement, for the eventual good that must come of correct knowledge on a point of such vital importance is incalculable.

Examinations and their results.

4. The results of examinations are given in the Director's paragraphs 42—47. The present system of examinations and their results, which have been criticised, is noticed in paragraph 42. Possibly the Director is acquainted with it, but I have come across no plan to beat the Scotch one, which induced a certain percentage at least and a large percentage of boys (and girls) to *voluntarily* apply themselves to what they learnt and to retain it. The plan is, or I should perhaps say was, to mark for places once a week in each subject studied. Each boy had the whole week and up to the morning of marking day to prepare three questions which he kept to himself. The questions were limited to the studies of the week, and to all that had been gone through previously on the same subject. The boy at the bottom of the class commenced by *asking* his first question of the boy next above him and so on, till it was declared completely answered, when the propounder, in school language, "took down" those who failed to answer, that is, he walked up next below the boy who did answer. If he was clever enough (which the bottom boy seldom was) to put a real "puzzler" which no boy above him could answer, he went to the top of the class, provided he satisfied the class and the master that he could answer his own question. If the correctness of his answer was successfully challenged, he remained where he was and did not move up. Then it was the turn of the boy next at the bottom to put his first question, or if the original enquirer failed to move up, he put his second question and so on. When each boy had propounded his three questions, the class was marked as it stood, and the annual prizes were eventually gained on these marks. The advantages of such a system are obvious. The class really examined itself once a week in the most searching manner possible. It enlisted as a pleasure not as a task the ingenuity and attention of most of the boys. It obliged *all* to exercise their thinking powers (the end of all true education) to some extent; those who wished to excel, to a considerable extent. To quite half or three-quarters of the class the interest and struggle was keen to a degree, and the excitement intense. He who aspired to keep his place at or about the top and to gain a prize, had to keep himself most thoroughly grounded and prepared; for though he might easily withstand the bombardment of questions put by the boys towards the bottom of the class, the questions of those of his own calibre called for the full exercise of his powers. However defective too individual memory might be, the process insured something sticking.

Indigenous and aided schools.

The better results in indigenous schools (paragraph 47) is satisfactory. Those aided by fixed monthly grants (paragraph 46) are not so flourishing.

Special schools.

In special schools, the Anglican school at Akola is very disappointing, and hardly deserves keeping up. The Roman Catholic School at Amraoti does a good deal better.

Popular contributions.

5. As a sign of increasing public interest on education, the rise in what is called "popular contributions" (paragraph 11) has to be noted. The total is Rs. 9,377-9-0

against Rs. 6,669-10-0 in the year previous. This does not entirely exhibit all that is done, for I am aware that both at Amraoti and Akola a considerable number of poor but promising boys are maintained at the charge of individual gentlemen, or by the assistance of committees. This is an excellent form of charity, the more really excellent because those who exercise it have the good taste and good sense of not proclaiming it from the house-tops. If the boy or boys so maintained do not keep their place in class and promise to attain success, assistance to them is wisely discontinued. Idleness or incompetency therefore is not encouraged.

Extension of primary education.

6. A review of an annual report is not the place to ventilate what the extension of primary education calls for. When the Director submits his views on the points touched on in his paragraph 37, they will be attended to.

Physical education.

7. The importance of physical education (paragraph 48) is kept in view. Gymnasia have increased ; and both teachers and masters give more attention to physical exercises.

Schools for aborigines.

8. It is now really a misnomer to call (paragraph 73) the school at Chikalda as one for aborigines. It is useless to disguise the fact that at present, for various excellent reasons, it is hopeless to expect Kurkus and Gonds, whose avocations keep them out of towns and villages, to send their children to school.

Proposed abolition of Hindustani schools.

9. The correspondence on which the Director bases his views adverse to Colonel Szczepanski's proposal to abolish Hindustani schools, which the Resident in his last review asked to be considered, is sent up as an enclosure to the Director's report. I agree that it would be unwise to try the experiment. The instinct and objections of the Muhammadans I believe in this case to be true and well-founded. It is too late to regret it of course, but it was pure sentiment and in a large measure ignorance that led to the original abolishment of the Persian dufter and Urdu as the Berar court language ; and from one point of view it was a retrograde step.

Present chief wants.

10. The directions in which special attention is now required of us seems to be two :—

Education of girls.

(1) The education of girls ; so far as we legitimately can push it, by which I mean carrying the people with us, we ought to do so.

Industrial education.

(2) Industrial education, to which the Director alludes at the close of his paragraph 65.

I have learned, and with satisfaction, that it is coming home to parents that the expenditure on education merely to flood the bar, or the shoals that seek Government employ, is, as it must very frequently be, unremunerative. In this discovery of the few spreading, as I believe it must, to the many lies the hope of a great future before any well-organized system of industrial education.

Mr. Fuller's experiences, as detailed by the Director, are not in the least discouraging. If imperfect instruction and imperfect work so readily finds a market, better work under more perfect instruction will be sure to find support.

Notice of officers.

11. In conclusion, I have only to thank the Director and the higher departmental officers immediately under him for the excellent results of the year's working, I think Mr. Mahajani, the Educational Inspector, in starting what he terms juvenile libraries (see paragraph 43 of his report) has made an experiment, which, if successful, may engrain a taste for reading, which will last after

school days end, and will in many more cases than at present lead to benefit from the instruction given in our schools. I have pleasure, too, in bringing to notice those whom the Director thinks deserving of commendation for the assistance rendered to him and his department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. J. L. MACKENZIE, COLONEL,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

CONTENTS.

Paras.

I.—General and Statistical Summary of the year's operations—

The nature of the year and the results of its operations 2
Schools and scholars 3
Public and private schools with scholars 4
Schools of different classes 5
Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts 6
The income of the department 7
Receipts from the educational cess 8
Fee receipts 9
Muncipal contributions 10
Popular contributions 11
Expenditure of the department 12
Budget grant and actual expenditure 13
Comparative statement of expenditure 14

II.—Controlling Agencies—

Changes in the Inspecting Staff 19
The work of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors ... 20
Visits of District Officers and their Assistants 21
Municipal and District Boards 22
School Committees 23

III.—University Education—

Berar University scholars 24

IV.—School Education, General—

(a)—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools 25
High schools 26
Matriculation 27
Results of the examination of the lower classes 28
High school scholarships and exhibitions 29
Boarding-houses 30
Middle class schools 31
Results of the examination in the standards of the middle school course... 34
Middle class school exhibitions 35
High school entrance examination 36

(b)—*Primary Schools.*

Extension of primary education 37
Schools for boys under public management 38
Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls 39
Expenditure on primary schools under public management 41
Results of examinations 42
Teaching of English in primary schools 43
Bonuses to teachers 44
Jail schools 45
Schools aided by fixed monthly grants 46
Indigenous schools 47
Physicial education 48
Employment under Government 49
Classification of pupils by race or creed... 50
Professions, &c., of the parents or guardians of pupils 51
Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils 52
School-houses 53
Repairs 54
School libraries and apparatus 55

Paras.

V.—School Education, Special—

Institutions for training teachers 56-58
Examination for entrance into the Training College 59
Boarding-houses 60
Physical education 61
Moral training 62
Training of teachers for secondary schools 63
Drawing 64
Industrial training 65
Instruction of candidates for patwariship in land measuring 66

VI.—Female Education—

Schools for girls under public management 67
The present state of female education 68

VII.—Education of Special Classes—

(a) Europeans and Eurasians 69
(b) Muhammadans—Statistics of Hindustani Schools 70
Encouragement to Muhammadan education 72
(c) Aborigines 73
Low castes 74-75

VIII.—Private Schools 76

IX.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-books and other Educational Literature—

Work done by the Text-book Committee... 77
Book depôt 78
Stock account of the depôt 79-80
Cash account of the depôt 81
Literature 82
Public libraries 83
Press 84
Educational conference 85

X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission 86

Progress during the last ten year 87-97

APPENDICES.

I.—Abstract return of schools and scholars.
II.—Abstract return of expenditure.
III.—Return of schools and scholars (detailed).
IV.—Return of expenditure (detailed).
V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils.
VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations.
VII.—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Muncipal expenditure.

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

No. 958 OF 1893-94.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

THE COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, the 17th July 1893.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the report on public instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1892-93.

I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

2. The year was remarkable for its excessive rainfall, which damaged the crops more or less almost everywhere; but this did not seem to affect the condition of the schools in any of the districts except perhaps Wun and Ellichpur; and the progress of education was, on the whole, satisfactory in the province.

There was an increase in the number of schools and of scholars, both male and female, in almost all the classes of schools, the increase in the numbers of aided schools for boys and of their scholars being especially satisfactory. District Boards and Municipalities gave great assistance to the Educational Department, and municipal contributions increased by nearly three thousand rupees, and percentage of the contributions to their income increased from 6·8 to 8·5. Popular contributions also increased by Rs. 2,700. Under the peculiar difficulties of the year, the inspecting officers of the department worked with unremitting zeal, and the district officers and their assistants gave the department their cordial help. School Committees showed that they were gradually becoming alive to their duties. The high schools achieved an unprecedented success by passing 25 boys at the matriculation examination; and the middle schools, primary schools, and the training college did well on the whole at the annual examinations held by the inspecting officers. The condition of the aided indigenous schools greatly improved, and Government grants made to them increased by about 2,500 rupees. The number of girls attending schools increased, and the results of their examinations were more satisfactory than last year. The numbers of Muhammadan and low caste boys increased, and larger numbers of these boys passed at the annual examinations.

Schools and scholars.

3. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past two years:—

Year.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages	Population.	No. of institutions.			No. of scholars.			Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.	
				For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1891-92 ...	17,717	5,824 ...	Males 1,491,500...	1,270	52	1,322	49,415	2,068	51,483	22·07	·97
1892-93 ...			Females 1,405,540...	1,324	52	1,376	51,297	2,125	53,422	22·92	1
			Difference ...	+ 54	...	+ 54	+1,882	+ 57	+1,939	+ ·85	+ ·30

The number of institutions has increased by 54 and the number of scholars by 1,939. The number of schools for girls has undergone no change, but the number of girls attending the schools has increased by 57. The increase in the number of boys is 1,882.

The percentage of scholars to population of school-going age shown in the above table is, as usual, based on the calculation of the Education Commission. Captain W. Hastings says:—

"The percentage of scholars to population of school-going age appears to me* erroneous. The basis of 15 per cent. that has hitherto been taken as representing the school-going popula-

tion is, I think, below the mark. If the age is taken from 5 to 14 years the proportion of boys between those years to the total number of males is, according to the last census, 24 per cent.

On this calculation the entries in the last two columns of the above table against 1892-93 will be 14·34 under boys and ·63 under girls

4. The following table compares the number of schools, public and private, with the number of scholars attending them with the numbers on the last day of the previous year :—

Public and private schools with scholars.

Year.	Public schools.												Private institutions.		Total.	
	Under public management.						Under private management.				Total.					
	Government schools.		District Board schools.		Municipal schools.		Aided.		Unaided.							
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
1891-92 ...	85	7,599	541	27,836	25	2,692	553	11,821	110	1,391	1,314	51,339	8	144	1,322	51,483
1892-93 ...	87	7,672	541	28,344	25	2,617	617	13,383	108	1,353	1,378	53,369	3	53	1,376	53,422
Difference ...	+ 2	+ 73	...	+ 508	...	— 75	+ 64	+ 1,562	— 7	— 38	+ 59	+2,030	—5	— 91	+ 54	+ 1,939

The number of Government schools has increased by 2 and the number of scholars attending them by 73. There has been no change in the number of District Board or Municipal schools; but pupils attending the former have increased by 508 and those attending the latter have decreased by 75. The number of aided schools has increased by 64 and their pupils by 1,562. The unaided schools show a falling-off of 7 schools and 38 scholars.

On the whole the number of public schools has increased by 59 and scholars attending them by 2,030.

The number of private institutions has decreased by 5 and the number of scholars attending them by 91.

5. The next statement shows the number of different classes of schools and scholars on the 31st March last and on the corresponding day of the previous year :—

Schools of different classes.

Description of schools.				No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
				1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
School Education—General.							
Public institutions.	Secondary...	Government—High ..	Boys ...	2	2	380	400
		Do. Middle ...	Boys ...	24	24	4,259	4,272
	Primary ...	Government	Boys ...	55	56	2,799	2,800
			Girls ...	3	4	67	103
		District Board	Boys ...	508	508	26,689	27,196
			Girls ...	33	33	1,147	1,148
		Municipal	Boys ...	17	17	2,253	2,183
			Girls ...	8	8	439	434
		Aided	Boys ...	547	612	11,642	13,235
			Girls ..	6	5	179	148
		Unaided	Boys ...	109	100	1,367	1,283
			Girls ...	...	2	...	47
Private institutions.		Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit) ...	Boys ...	4	2	59	28
		Elementary ...	Boys ...	2	1	37	25
		Do ...	Girls ...	2	...	48	...
School Education—Special.							
Training school for masters			...	1	1	94	*97
Industrial school (unaided)			...	1	1	24	23
			Total. ...	1,322	1,376	51,483	53,422

* This includes 21 pupil teachers who are being trained for masterships in primary and secondary schools and one girl attending the Khamgaon municipal school for girls.

The number of high and middle schools remains unchanged, but the number of pupils in both the classes of schools has risen, there being an increase of 20 in the number of boys attending high schools and of 13 in middle schools. The Government primary schools for boys and girls shown in the statement belong all to the Wun district. Both the classes of schools have increased by one each, and the number of boys has risen by 1 and of girls by 36.

District Board and Municipal primary schools show no increase or decrease either in the number of boys' or of girls' schools, but there is an increase of 507 boys and of 1 girl in the former, and a decrease of 70 boys and of 5 girls in the latter.

As stated in the preceding paragraph aided schools for boys have increased by 65 and the pupils attending them by 1,593. The aided schools for girls have decreased by 1 and their pupils by 31.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts.

6. The following table shows the number of schools for boys in each of the six districts, the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Male population.	No. of schools for boys.							No. of boys in							Average number of square miles to every school.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.
			Public institutions.				Private institutions.		Total	Public institutions.				Private institutions.		Total.		
			Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.		Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.			
Akola ...	2,659	297,011	7	154	6	168	2	...	337	1,068	8,564	908	3,274	28	...	13,842	7·8	31·06
Buldana ..	2,809	244,799	4	104	...	139	.	.	247	854	5,368	...	2,592	...	...	8,814	11·3	24·
Basim ...	2,956	204,798	1	53	..	78	...	1	133	315	2,582	..	1,169	...	25	4,091	20·7	13·3
Amraoti ...	2,759	340,285	6	115	5	210	...	..	336	1,231	6,633	711	5,066	...	...	13,631	8·2	26·7
Wun ...	3,911	241,688	58	...	...	61	...	...	119	3,062	..	...	1,056	...	...	4,118	32·8	11·3
Ellichpur ...	2,623	162,969	4	82	6	56	...	...	148	552	4,049	564	1,361	...	...	6,526	17·7	26·7
Do. excluding Melghat	(975)	(138,609)	(4)	(81)	(6)	(56)	(..)	(...)	(147)	(552)	(4,027)	(564)	(1,361)	(...)	(...)	(6,507)	(6·5)	(31·2)
Total ...	17,717	1,491,500	80	508	17	712	2	1	1,320	7,072	27,196	2,183	14,518	28	25	51,022	13·4	22·8

In Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Basim, schools for boys have increased, and consequently the average number of square miles to every school has decreased more or less. In Wun the number of schools has remained unchanged, but in Ellichpur the number has decreased, and therefore the average number of square miles to every school has increased. The percentage of male scholars to the male population of school-going age has increased in every district except Ellichpur, in which the excessive and untimely rainfall and the other unfavourable circumstances of the year are reported to have been felt most.

There has been no change in the relative positions of the several districts in regard to the progress of education, and they remain the same as they were described in previous reports.

The figures regarding the percentage of male scholars to the male population of school-going age will not perhaps agree with the figures given in the census report. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the population of school-going age is, for the purposes of annual educational reports, taken to be 15 per cent. of the total population in all the provinces of India, and I need not say that for the purposes of comparison a uniform practice is necessary.

As the last census report contains remarks on the illiteracy of Berar (*vide* chapter VII, page LXIX), it may not be considered out of place if some figures are given here comparing Berar with the other provinces of India.

It will be observed that as regards the education of males, Berar takes the sixth place in the following list :—

Presidency or Province.	Percentage of institutions to number of towns and villages.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.	Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.	Remarks.
Bombay	30·29	27·04	3·75	The figures are for 1891-92 for all the provinces except Madras, about which figures for 1890-91 are given.
Central Provinces ...	4·43	11·45	·64	
Bengal	26·09	26·26	1·76	
Madras	41·84	21·07	3·25	
Punjab	27	14·22	1·39	
Burma	34·56	31·54	4·92	
Assam	16·34	18·67	1·33	
Mysore	22·04	24·65	3·14	
Coorg	20·11	29·27	6·84	
Berar	23·3	22·07	·97	

Income of the department.

7. The following is a comparative statement showing the income of the department from all sources in the past two years :—

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial revenues	...	1891-92 ...	...	2,33,650 4 1
		1892-93 ...	...	2,40,953 10 6
Revenues from local sources. District fund	...	1891-92 ...	1,56,943 15 5	
		1892-93 ...	1,48,384 2 1	
Fees realized in high and middle schools		1891-92 ...	20,831 15 9	
		1892-93 ...	20,647 8 9	
Fees realized in Government primary schools of the Wun district.		1891-92 ...	3,521 3 9	
		1892-93 ...	3,616 13 8	
Municipal contributions.		1891-92 ...	13,222 12 2	
		1892-93 ...	16,150 13 1	
Popular contributions.		1891-92 ...	6,669 10 0	
		1892-93 ...	9,377 9 0	
Miscellaneous	...	1891-92 ...	2,720 4 3	
		1892-93 ...	...	
		1891-92 ...	...	2,03,909 13 4
		1892-93 ...	...	1,98,176 14 7
Total	...	1891-92 ...	...	4,37,560 1 5
		1892-93 ...	...	4,39,130 9 1

The statement is given in this form for the first time. The educational cess, fees levied in primary schools, and town fund have ceased to exist as separate funds, and all have been incorporated into the district fund. With the exception of the district fund and the fees realized in the high and middle schools, the income from all the sources has increased more or less. The sum of Rs. 2,720-4-3 entered against miscellaneous in 1891-92 included Rs. 2,533-4-6 on account of interest on the amounts of fees of primary schools then deposited in the postal savings bank, and Rs. 186-15-9 on account of sale proceeds of old furniture, &c., belonging to the primary schools.

8. The following statement shows the demand on account of the educational cess and the assignments from the land revenue to the educational cess for the last two years :—

Receipts from the educational cess.

		Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand ..	1891-92 ...	27,730 8 1	15,759 0 10	9,941 8 6	25,011 0 0	9,048 13 6	14,812 0 6	1,03,302 15 5
	1892-93 ...	27,727 1 4	15,757 3 10	9,945 5 0	25,010 11 0	7,974 8 6	14,847 2 6	1,01,261 15 8
Assignments from land revenue.	1891-92 ...	28,166 11 8	15,388 8 6	9,934 1 6	25,011 3 3	7,941 9 6	14,191 11 9	100,633 14 2
	1892-93 ...	28,165 14 5	15,757 3 10	9,945 5 0	24,516 11 9	7,974 9 0	14,614 5 9	6,00,974 1 9

Demand has decreased in Akola, Buldana, Amraoti and Wun, and increased in the other two districts. Receipts have increased in Buldana, Basim, Ellichpur and Wun, and decreased in Akola and Amraoti. On the whole there is a decrease in the demand and a slight increase in the assignments from land revenue.

The following information has been received from the Deputy Commissioners as to whether the demand for 1892-93 has been realized in full or not :—

Akola.—The demand for 1892-93 has been realized in full

Buldana.—Rs. 50-8-0 out of the demand for jagir villages are still outstanding.

Basim.—No portion of the demand has as yet been transferred to the "district fund pending instructions from the Comptroller, Hyderabad, to make the necessary adjustments"

Amraoti.—Collections on account of land revenue and cesses are made in lump sums, and the Deputy Commissioner is unable to say whether the demand on account of the educational cess has been fully realized or not.

Wun.—Out of the total demand of Rs. 7,974-9-0 on account of the education cess for the khalsa villages, Rs. 7,420-4-3 have been realized and Rs. 554-4-9 remained to be realized on 1st April 1893.

Ellichpur.—The final accounts for March 1893 not having yet been received from the Comptroller, the Deputy Commissioner is unable to give the information. He, however, adds that Rs. 2,871-5-1 on account of education cess have been adjusted by the Comptroller since April 1892, and that the education cess due by jagirdars and holders of palampat and leased villages has been all collected.

9. The following statement shows the amount of fees realized in a classes of Government schools and in District Board primary schools :—

Receipts from fees.

Schools.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High schools	5,847 0 0	5,938 8 0	5,994 8 0
Middle schools	14,560 10 0	14,893 7 9	14,653 0 9
Primary schools	36,203 7 6	36,557 0 0	36,838 14 2
Total ...	56,611 1 6	57,388 15 9	57,486 6 11

The total of the fees levied has slightly increased in high schools and in primary schools, but there is a slight decrease in the amount realized in the schools of the middle class. On the whole there is an increase of Rs. 97-7-2.

10. The following statement shows the income of the municipalities in the province and the amount spent by them on schools during the year under report.—

Municipal contributions.

Municipality.	Total income of the Municipality.	Fees credited to the Municipal Fund.	Popular contributions, &c., to Municipal Board schools.	Total income.	Expenditure. School establishment, grants-in-aid, &c. Government Anglo-vernacular.	Boys' schools. Primary. Government.	Boys' schools. Primary. Municipal.	Boys' schools. Primary. Aided.	Boys' schools. Primary. Total	Girls' schools. Primary. Government.	Girls' schools. Primary. Municipal.	Girls' schools. Primary. Aided.	Girls' schools. Primary. Total.	Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees for boys.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Percentage of contributions to the Municipal income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ...	53,765 3 0	723 5 9	64 1 0	54,552 9 9	...	..	1,324 0 3	216 0 0	1,540 0 3	...	458 13 8	56 12	515 9 8	94 10 1	235 2 11	49 13	761 2 7	3,146 6 6	5·7
Akot ...	11,119 9 7	...	...	11,119 9 7	...	300	...	...	300 0 0	20 3 9	...	...	20 3 9	..	...	24 0	50 0 0	394 3 9	3·05
Khamgaon	38,513 2 4	550 7 3	2 10 3	39,066 3 10	...	...	1,613 5 0	175 14 0	1,789 3 0	...	803 0 6	...	803 0 6	199 5 7	151 8 10	18 0	2,610 5 5	5,571 7 4	14·2
Shegaon ...	8,323 14 7	...	...	8,323 14 7	120	125	...	...	245 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	40 13 4	310 13 4	3·7
Basim ...	3,688 3 2	...	...	3,688 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	...	80 0 0	...	..	...	...	80 0 0	2·1
Amraoti ...	50,972 7 0	1,028 4 0	13 8 3	52,014 3 3	...	...	1,485 6 9	253 5 3	1,739 12 0	..	592 1 3	...	592 1 3	261 0 0	...	...	1,364 15 7	3,957 12 10	7·6
Ellichpur...	19,953 14 7	739 5 3	32 12 0	20,725 15 10	...	...	1,937 2 8	143 14 9	2,081 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	253 15 11	38 4	316 12 0	2,690 1 4	13·02
Total ...	1,86,336 6 3	3,041 6 3	112 15 6	1,89,490 12 0	120	425	6,359 14 8	789 2 0	7,695 0 8	100 3 9	1,853 15 5	56 12	2,010 15 2	554 15 8	665 11 8	130 1	5,094 0 11	16,150 13 1	8·5
Total for 1891-92...	1,94,798 2 10	3,080 2 6	190 6 3	1,98,068 11 7	110	425	6,024 11 9	638 3 3	7,197 15 0	116 0 4	1,663 9 10	52 12	1,831 6 2	359 2 2	427 14 2	194 10	3,211 12 8	13,222 12 2	6·8

The income of the municipalities of Akola, Khamgaon and Shegaon has increased, but there is a decrease in every other municipality. The total expenditure on education is greater by nearly Rs. 3,000 than in the previous year. Akola, Khamgaon, Amraoti and Ellichpur have increased their contributions ; and there is a decrease in the contributions from the other three, municipalities. The percentage of contributions to the municipal income has risen from 6·8 to 8·5.

During the year under report Khamgaon contributed the largest amount, and that municipality is also the first in the percentage of its contributions to its income.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Akola district says that the Khamgaon and Akola municipalities have both resolved to limit their contributions in future. When the primary schools in these towns were made over to the municipalities, the Khamgaon municipality agreed to pay the whole cost of primary education in the town, and the Akola municipality undertook to pay half the cost. But if these municipalities wish to limit their contributions, who is to pay the difference? The District Board declare themselves unable to bear any extra burden. If the proposal of the committee be agreed to, the deficiency will have to be made good by an increased contribution from provincial revenues or by imposing an additional tax.

Popular contributions.

11. The amounts contributed by the people for educational purposes are shown in the next table :—

District.	School-houses.	Repairs to schools.	Pay of teachers.	School furniture and other apparatus.	Gymnastic apparatus.	Prize books, sweet meats, slates, &c., to pupils.	Library books and maps.	Fees for poor boys	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	1,112 0 0	51 12 0	2 2 0	122 7 0	3 0 0	251 6 9	3 8 0	1,586 3 9
Buldana ...	32 8 0	21 0 0	1,364 0 0	123 12 0	121 8 0	42 5 3	...	107 0 3	1 8 0	1,813 9 6
Basim ...	...	5 0 0	300 0 0	31 14 6	7 0 0	46 7 3	0 6 0	26 1 0	..	416 12 9
Amraoti ..	750 0 0	.	1,584 0 0	55 4 0	10 0 0	61 2 0	...	95 14 0	5 0 0	2,561 4 0
Wun ...	...	...	243 13 0	49 8 0	27 4 0	7 8 0	..	59 8 0		387 9 0
Ellichpur ...	272 0 0	...	2,036 0 0	57 0 0	88 0 0	38 8 0	...	115 10 0	5 0 0	2,612 2 0
Total ...	1,074 8 0	46 0 0	6,639 13 0	369 2 6	255 14 0	318 5 6	3 6 0	655 8 0	15 0 0	9,377 9 0
Total for 1891-92.	1,675 0 0	112 12 0	3,303 7 6	477 1 0	137 0 0	348 10 9	...	542 7 3	73 3 6	6,669 10 0

There is an increase, on the whole, amounting to about 2,700 rupees. The contributions have increased in Buldana, Basim, Amraoti and Ellichpur. In the other two districts they have decreased. I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the names of two men who have contributed comparatively large amounts : Mr. Bhonaji *walad* Nundaji, Police Patel of Sirasgaon Bund, paid Rs. 500 as his contribution to the fund raised for the purpose of perpetuating the teaching of English in the primary school in that village. Mr. Mulji Jetha, Agent to Mr. Parayagji Liladhar Bhatya of Karanja, paid Rs. 200 towards the construction of a building for the primary school at Mubarakpura, Murtizapur.

Expenditure of the department.

12. The total expenditure on education in the province during the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

Heads.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Fees.	Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction...	18,156 1 0	...	...	...	...	18,156 1 0
Inspection	33,445 15 3	1,309 8 6	...	...	...	34,755 7 9
Govt. schools, general — Secondary schools — High for boys...	18,086 4 6	...	5,482 11 0	...	...	23,568 15 6
Govt. schools, general — Secondary schools — Middle for boys	40,811 13 5	...	13,124 8 6	120 0 0	2,193 12 0	56,250 1 11
District Board schools — For boys ...	81,356 0 0	94,338 11 0	1,585 15 0	425 0 0	5,392 0 0	1,83,097 10 0
District Board schools — For girls ...	692 4 0	6,092 3 4	77 0 0	80 0 0	67 4 3	7,008 11 7
Municipal Board schools — For boys ...	...	4,746 9 8	2,094 8 5	6,359 14 8	...	13,201 0 9
Municipal Board schools — For girls ..	...	1,050 14 11	810 9 3	1,731 1 10	13 8 3	3,606 2 3
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management.	21,724 13 0	50 0 0	...	848 12 0	...	22,623 9 0
Training schools	10,601 14 6	...	...	...	...	10,601 14 6
Scholarships	8,852 7 4	130 9 9	...	130 9 10	...	9,113 10 11
Government Book Depôt	—1,212 6 11	...	...	...	...	—1,212 6 11
Buildings	8,132 15 11	36,055 11 1	...	1,900 15 9	1,074 8 0	47,164 2 9
Furniture	...	3,411 12 5	2,681 13 3	...	625 0 6	6,718 10 2
Miscellaneous	305 8 6	1,198 1 5	282 12 0	1,093 5 5	11 8 0	2,891 3 4
Total ...	2,40,953 10 6	1,48,384 2 1	26,139 13 5	12,689 11 6	9,377 9 0	4,37,544 14 6
Total for 1891-92 ..	2,33,650 4 1	1,27,086 0 11	57,569 13 5	10,307 13 10	6,274 7 6	4,34,888 7 9
Difference ...	+7,303 6 5	+21,298 1 2	—31,430 0 0	+2,381 13 8	+3,103 1 6	+2,656 6 9

There are some changes in the statement this year which require explanation. For the reasons given in paragraph 7 above the headings "Town Fund" and "Educational Cess" no longer appear in the statement, and fees shown in it belong to the secondary schools and primary schools in the Wun district, which, up to the 31st March last, were Government schools. There is a great increase under District Funds, because the amount shown against the year 1891-92 includes expenditure from the Educational Cess and Town Fund, and does not include expenditure from fees. For the same season, there appears in the statement a decrease in expenditure from fees.

There is an increase in the total expenditure of about Rs. 2,656, of which Rs. 7,300 are contributed by provincial revenues.

The increase in the expenditure from provincial revenues is owing to larger amounts having been spent on grants-in-aid and on buildings.

The expenditure from the District Funds includes the amount spent from the Educational Cess of the Wun district.

Budget grant and actual expenditure.

13. The following statement shows the sanctioned budget grant and actual expenditure under each head :—

Provincial Revenues.

Heads of expenditure.	Budget grant.	Actual expenditure.	Excess.	Savings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	18,586 0 0	18,156 1 0	...	429 15 0
Inspection	33,576 0 0	33,445 15 3	...	130 0 9
Government schools, general. High	22,270 0 0	22,941 14 8	671 14 8	...
Middle... ...	57,552 0 0	53,323 9 1	...	4,228 6 11
Primary ...	82,676 0 0	82,048 4 0	...	627 12 0
Government schools, special ...	12,724 0 0	10,601 14 6	...	2,122 1 6
Scholarships	10,084 0 0	8,852 7 4	...	1,231 8 8
Miscellaneous Government Book Depôt ...	16,711 0 0	14,050 12 8	...	2,660 3 4
Grants-in-aid	16,717 0 0	21,724 13 0	3,007 13 0	...
Stationery and printing ...	400 0 0	305 8 6	...	94 7 6
Total ..	2,73,296 0 0	2,65,451 4 0	3,679 11 8	11,524 7 8
Deduct departmental receipts ...	35,500 0 0	35,910 12 4	410 12 4	...
	2,37,796 0 0	2,29,540 7 8	3,268 15 4	11,524 7 8
Deduct—	...	...	...	3,268 15 4
Total savings ...	...	...	...	8,255 8 4
Add expenditure on school-houses, repairs, &c., not included in the Comptroller's figures, but communicated by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	...	11,413 2 10	...	...
Total ...	...	2,40,953 10 6	...	

District Funds.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Clerks in Deputy Educational Inspectors' offices	1,200 0 0	1,206 0 0	6 0 0	...
Masters and teachers	*1,73,038 0 0	*1,68,230 3 0	...	4,807 13 0
Rewards to successful masters ...	3,836 0 0	2,865 8 0	...	970 8 0
Travelling allowance	940 0 0	510 2 3	...	429 13 9
House-rent allowance	1,313 0 0	1,067 4 5	...	245 11 7
Purchase and repair of apparatus ...	5,750 0 0	3,411 12 5	...	2,338 3 7
Library books and maps ...	2,535 0 0	1,210 12 0	...	1,324 4 0
Prizes in schools	2,555 0 0	2,282 12 9	...	272 3 3
Fixed contingencies	7,260 0 0	6,336 14 7	..	923 1 5
Office expenses and miscellaneous ...	3,133 0 0	1,021 12 7	...	2,111 3 5
Scholarships	360 0 0	130 9 9	...	229 6 3
Original works	37,552 0 0	36,055 11 1	...	1,496 4 11
Repairs	13,000 0 0	15,939 0 9	2,939 0 9	...
Superannuation allowance ...	...	176 4 10	176 4 10	...
Total ...	2,52,472 0 0	2,40,444 12 5	3,121 5 7	15,148 9 2
Deduct increase ...	...	...	...	3,121 5 7
Net savings ...	...	...	...	12,027 3 7

* These amounts include the provincial and municipal contributions of Rs. 81,356-0-0 and Rs. 10,704-10-4 respectively for the establishments of primary schools, &c.

The small excess under *High Schools* is due to larger amounts having been spent on repairs than in the previous year. The excess under *Grants-in-aid* is due to the increase in the number of aided indigenous schools and larger amounts of grants having been awarded to them in 1892-93. The savings under *Middle Schools*, *Training College* and *Scholarships* are due to the usual causes, *viz.*, to some of the masters having drawn less than the sanctioned salaries, and to smaller amounts having been drawn on account of exhibitions and scholarships. It is satisfactory to find that there is compara-

tively a small saving from the amounts allotted to buildings from the District Funds. The other variations call for no remarks.

Comparative statement of expenditure.

14. The following is a comparative statement of expenditure from all sources under each head during the year:—

Heads.	1891-92. Amount.	1891-92. Percentage.	1892-93. Amount.	1892-93. Percentage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	18,283 12 4	4·2	18,156 1 0	4·1	...	127 11 4
Inspection	32,844 3 8	7·5	34,755 7 9	7·9	1,911 4 1	...
Government schools, general. Secondary schools. High for boys ...	23,251 1 0	5·3	23,568 15 6	5·3	317 14 6	...
Government schools, general. Secondary schools. Middle for boys ...	56,335 9 10	12·9	56,250 1 11	12·8	...	85 7 11
District Board schools ... For boys	1,83,028 11 5	42·8	1,83,097 10 0	41·6	68 14 7	...
District Board schools ... For girls	7,060 9 2	1·6	7,008 11 7	1·6	...	81 13 7
Municipal Board schools ... For boys	12,723 15 5	2·9	13,201 0 9	3·01	477 1 4	...
Municipal Board schools ... For girls	3,837 7 11	·9	3,606 2 3	·8	...	231 5 8
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management.	19,077 13 8	4·3	22,623 9 0	5·1	3,545 11 4	...
Government schools, special—Training schools ...	10,852 12 0	2·3	10,601 14 6	2·4	...	250 13 6
Scholarships	9,024 1 5	2	9,113 10 11	2·08	89 9 6	..
Government Book Depôt	— 121 4 4	...	—1,212 6 11	...	...	1,091 2 7
Buildings	44,275 11 10	10·1	47,164 2 9	10·7	2,888 6 11	..
School furniture	9,339 7 10	2·1	6,718 10 2	1·5	...	2,620 13 8
Miscellaneous	5,044 6 7	1·1	2,891 3 4	·6	...	2,153 3 3
Total ...	4,34,888 7 9	..	4,37,544 14 6	...	9,298 14 3	6,642 7 6

The increase under inspection is owing to the substantive pay of the officiating incumbents having been debited to this head in addition to their acting allowances and the leave allowances of the permanent incumbents. The increase under grants-in-aid has already been explained. The increase under buildings is due to nearly the whole of the budget grant having been utilized during the year. The other differences call for no remarks.

15. As the accumulated balances of the Educational Cess and of the fees realized in primary schools were made over to the District Boards, and as the cess and the fees have been absorbed in the district funds, the statement showing the expenditure from the fees and the balance-sheet given in previous years have been omitted from this report.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

16. During the year under report there were heavy showers of rain in almost every month of the travelling season, and the inspecting officers being disturbed in their tours by rainy weather and bad roads were not able to do as much inspection as usual.

17. I was in charge of the office throughout the year except for the last four days, during which I was on privilege leave. I passed through portions of Akola, Buldana, Amraoti and Ellichpur Districts, and inspected 199 schools. I travelled 722 miles by rail and 562 by road.

18. Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, continues to work with characteristic energy. He thoroughly examined the 21 Anglo-Marathi schools, the Catholic school at Amraoti and the Anglican school at Akola. He also inspected the three Anglo-Urdu schools and a large number of primary schools, besides assisting in the annual examination of the high schools, and examining candidates for vernacular scholarships. He paid 229 visits to schools of all classes and travelled 1,247 miles by rail and 1,204 by road.

Changes in the inspecting staff.

19. Mr. Balkrishna Laxuman Bapat, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti district, was on privilege leave for one month and 27 days from 19th March 1892, and on leave on medical certificate for three months from the 4th January 1893. Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Pitke acted for him during his privilege leave, and Mr. Waman Raghunath Joshi, Principal of the Training College, during the leave on medical certificate. Mr. Laxuman Govind Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Basim District, and Mr. Nilkanth Narayan Bhat, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Wun District, were on three months' privilege

leave in the monsoon, and Mr. Purshottam Ganesh Kelkar and Mr. Sundar Damodar Davankar, Head Masters of the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Basim and Yeotmal, respectively, were appointed to act as Deputy Educational Inspectors. Mr. Keshav Brahmagiri Palekar, Deputy Educational Inspector of Ellichpur, who was on sick leave, died on the 19th November 1892, and Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Pitke, B.A., who was acting for him, was confirmed in the appointment. You are aware that in Mr. Palekar the department has lost an excellent inspecting officer, who, being of unassuming manners, was gifted with unusual tact and judgment.

Work of the subordinate inspecting officers.

20. The following table shows the work of all the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors during the year under report:—

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors.	Area of the district in square miles.	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1893.	No. of schools inspected.		Total No. of visits to all schools.	No. of scholars on roll on 31st March 1893.	No. examined at the first inspection.	No. of days in the district.	No. of miles travelled.			Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
				Once.	Twice and more than twice.					By rail.	By road	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District.	2,660	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	7	3	4	11	1,068	35	166	435	766	1,201	3·4
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls	169	102	7	116	9,061	3,252					
		Jail schools	1	...	1	2	4	5					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	11	8	3	15	1,189	567					
		Under private management—Do. do.	171	74	1	76	3,363	1,489					
		Total	359	187	16	220	14,685	5,348	166	435	766	1,201	3·4
Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana District.	2,804	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	4	2	2	6	854	...	177	86	1,179	1,265	5·8
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls	109	57	22	117	5,547	2,145					
		Under private management—Primary— do.	139	81	.	81	2,592	866					
		Total	252	140	24	204	8,993	3,011	177	86	1,179	1,265	5·8
Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim District.	2,958	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	1	1	...	1	315	...	180	...	1,285	1,285	9·6
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls	55	55	...	55	2,677	1,356					
		Under private management—Primary— do.	79	77	..	77	1,176	706					
		Total	135	133	...	133	4,168	2,039	180	...	1,285	1,285	9·6
Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti District.	2,759	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	6	3	...	3	1,221	29	134	...	493	493	2·4
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls	121	58	7	72	6,863	1,910					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do.	8	8	...	8	865	457					
		Under private management— do. do.	211	122	...	122	5,103	1,254					
		Total	346	191	7	205	14,052	3,650	134	...	493	493	2·4
Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun District	3,907	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	2	2	...	2	262	...	144	...	837	837	7·2
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls...	60	54	3	61	2,907	1,442					
		Under private management—Primary— do.	61	53	..	53	1,056	516					
		Total	123	109	3	116	4,225	1,958	144	...	837	837	7·2
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur District.	2,623	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	4	2	1	4	555	22	166	..	1,043	1,043	6·02
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls	87	78	8	98	4,205	1,811					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do.	6	5	1	7	564	260					
		Under private management—Do. do.	56	62	1	64	1,361	713					
		Total	153	147	11	173	6,685	2,806	166	...	1,043	1,043	6·02
Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	17,711	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	3	4	1	6	126	77	202	652	1,324	1,976	9·7
		Govt. and Dist. Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls.	73	89	8	105	3,579	1,493					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do.	10	5	6	17	845	373					
		Under private management— do. do.	9	8	...	8	159	35					
		Total	95	106	15	136	4,709	1,978	202	652	1,324	1,976	9·7
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District.	...	District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	86	11	108	...	3,428	166	211	989	1,200	4·6
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do.	...	6	2	10	...	166					
		Under private management— do. do.	...	97	...	97	...	1,550					
		Total	...	189	13	215	...	4,644	166	211	989	1,200	4·6
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti and Buldana Districts.	..	District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	108	...	108	...	2,506	213	180	1,253	1,433	4·9
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do.	...	4	...	4	...	...					
		Under private management— do. do.	...	142	...	142	...	1,718					
		Total	...	254	..	254	...	4,224	213	180	1,253	1,433	4·9
		Grand Total	...	1,456	89	1,656	...	29,658	1,548	1,564	9,169	10,733	...
		Total for 1891-92	...	1,407	121	1,667	...	28,672	1,591	1,548	9,426	10,974	...

On the whole there has been a slight falling-off in the total number of visits paid to schools, number of days in the districts, and the total number of miles travelled, but the number of boys examined at the first inspection has increased.

As stated above, unseasonable and heavy rains and bad roads interfered greatly with the work of inspection during the last travelling season, but all the inspecting officers worked hard and tried successfully to get through their work. The elaborate inspection reports bear ample testimony to the zeal and energy of these officers. The work of Mr. Luxuman Govind Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector of Basim, and of Mr. Govind Narayen Chilkate, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector of Amraoti and Buldana, was most satisfactory and deserves special commendation.

All the Deputy Educational Inspectors assisted me, as usual, in examining the high schools, and the Deputy Educational Inspectors of the Akola District and of the Hindustani schools took part in conducting the annual examination of the Training College. These able and experienced officers are well fitted to do the work, and do it cheerfully.

Visits of district officers and their assistants.

21. The number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants to schools in their districts is shown below:—

Officers.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total number of visits.	
							1892-93.	1891-92.
Deputy Commissioners ...	47	25	14	23	18	30	157	258
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	39	53	24	19	22	25	182	268
Tahsildars	120	62	26	48	28	103	387	352
Total ...	206	140	64	90	68	158	726	878

There is a decrease in the number of visits paid to schools by Deputy Commissioners in every district. This is doubtless owing to the peculiar difficulties of travelling during the year. I need not say that the Deputy Commissioners continue to take hearty interest in the well-being of the department and their cordial co-operation is of great use in maintaining the efficiency and popularity of the schools. The visits of the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners have also decreased in every district, except Wun in which there is an increase. In Akola, Buldana, Amraoti and Ellichpur, there is a satisfactory increase in the visits paid by Tahsildars to schools, in the other two districts there being a decrease. Mr. Dastur Manikshaw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Khamgaon, and Messrs. Anwar Ali, Vithuji Narayen, C. Seshachalam and Narayensing, Tahsildars of Akola, Kelapur, Daryapur and Morsi, respectively, are reported to take great interest in the well-being of the schools in their taluks. Of the 48 visits entered in the statement against the Tahsildars of the Amraoti District, Mr. Narayensing alone paid 30, and of the 103 entered under the Ellichpur District, Mr. Shesachalam paid 96.

Municipal and District Boards.

22. District and Taluk Boards and Municipal Committees continue to take warm interest in the well-being of the schools entrusted to their care. Their interest cannot be measured by the number of visits paid by them to their schools. They cordially support the educational officers in all matters connected with schools and very readily adopt measures to remove such shortcomings and wants as are brought to their notice. The reviews of the Deputy Educational Inspectors' reports by Mr. Davies, Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Ganesh Bapuji, Chairman of the District Boards of Basim, Amraoti and Akola, res-

pectively, bear witness to the intelligent interest taken by the Local Boards in education.

During the year under report, 25 visits were paid to schools by the members of the Municipal Committees in the Akola district, 3 by the members of the Committee at Amraoti, and 5 by the members at Ellichpur.

School Committees.

23. The number of visits paid by School Committees to schools during the last five years is shown below :—

District.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Akola	228	299	316	321	400
Buldana	97	115	118	130	152
Basim	194	189	159	151	188
Amraoti	85	129	120	128	161
Wun	61	83	79	69	49
Ellichpur	119	236	232	215	283
Total ...	784	1,051	1,024	1,014	1,233

There is an aggregate increase of 219 in the visits paid by School Committees to schools, a satisfactory increase having taken place in every district except Wun, in which there has been a steady decrease during the last four years. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Wun says :—

"Wun being comparatively a backward district, the people in general are not sufficiently alive to the advantages resulting from the spread of education. There are, therefore, a few committees only in the district the members whereof take real interest in the cause of education and do what is expected of them. Copies of the Marathi translation of the Commissioner's circular regarding their duties have been sent during the year to be distributed to each of the members standing on the committees, and it is hoped that with their circulation they will be more strongly impressed with a sense of their duties than before, and that they will thus be enabled to do the work assigned to them more satisfactorily in future."

The Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur says :—

"Much depends upon the activity and co-operation of School Committees, but beyond personal exhortation, the effect of which is probably very evanescent, I do not know of any practical method of keeping their interests alive. If some scheme could be formulated for giving tangible recognition to committees for good work, I think we might hope for better results."

I think there has been of late great improvement in the interest taken by School Committees in schools, and I am sure that time will effect the necessary cure. The ex-students of our schools will in time form the majority of the members of School Committees, and when this is the case these bodies will naturally take more interest in the schools than they do now.

If, however, certificates be granted by the Deputy Commissioners in recognition of the services of School Committees, they will not only be highly prized, but will stimulate others to laudable exertions in the cause of education.

I give below the names of the School Committees or particular members reported to have given real assistance to schools during the year :—

District.	Names of School Committees or Individuals.
Akola	... The committees at Julgaon and Akot. Individuals.—Messrs Gabusing Jamadar and Hasu Babu Deshmukh, Special Magistrates of Akot; Anandrao Deshmukh of Barsi Takli, Jayram Patel of Sanglood, Dattaji Patel of Hiverkhed, Sambhaji of Wadegaon, Khushalrao Deshmukh of Andura, Basroddin *walad* Mahomed Yasin Deshmukh Patel of Atuli, Rowaji Raghava Deshpandya of Sonalla, and Mr. Amrit Gopal Deshpande of Adgaon.
Buldana	... The committees at Buldana, Mulkapur, Chikhli Fattekhelda, Pimpulgaon Raja, Nandura Khurd, Biswa-Chandur, Lonar, Sowna, Isoli and Mudephal. Individuals.—Khan Bahadur Kwaja Badruddin, Special Magistrate of Mulkapur; Mr. Waman Renko, Pleader of Buldana; Mr. Ahmed Khan of Pimpulgaon Raja, Mr. Madhaorao Kashinath Deshpande of Biswa-Chandur, and Deorao Pande of Lonar.
Basim	... The committees at Sirpur, Risod, Rajura, Basim (Hindustani), Pusad, and Kanha. Individuals.—Sheshrao Raghava Deshpande and Daji Depaji of Shirpur, Chimanrao Trimbuk of Risod, Ramrao Apaji and Yeshwantrao Waman, Pleaders at Basim, Narayanrao Yeshwantrao Naik of Rajura, Raja Codajiram Govindrao Babasaheb, and Kazi Fajudin of Pusad, and Vithal Satwaji Patel of Kanha.
Amraoti	... The committees at Baroor, Jaroor, Tembhurkhed, Anjangaon Bari, Kholapur, Budnera, Kholapur (Hindustani), Murtizapur and Mubarakpur.
Wun	... The committees at Dabha, Babhulgaon, Watkhed, Darwa, Nair, Ladked, Watphali and Chikhli.
Ellichpur	... The committees at Sirasgaon Bund and Daryapur. Individuals.—Mr. Apaji Narayen of Nayagaon, Atmaram Sadashiva of Saolapur, Tukaram Janoji Deshmukh of Kurah, Balaji Sadashiva Patel of Brahmanwada. Raghupatrao Hanumantrao of Surji, and Dosta Mahomed of Vihigaon.

III.—University Education.

Berar university scholars.

24. The following statement shows the number of students holding Berar scholarships in the colleges of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st March last and at the close of the previous year :—

Names of colleges.	Number of scholars on 31st March.		Number who passed during the year.			
	1892.	1893.	P. E.	First B. A.	Second B. A.	Total.
Deccan College	8	1	1	...	...	1
Fergusson College ...	5	2	...	...	...	...
Grant Medical College ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wilson College	1	1	...	...	...	...
Elphinstone College ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	6	1	...	...	1
Total for 1891-92 ...			...	...	1	1

Of the students from the Berar high schools who did not hold Berar scholarships on the 31st March 1893, seven passed the first B. A. examination, one the "Intermediate" examination, one the L.C.E. examination and one the LL.B. examination.

IV.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

(a)—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

25. The following table gives the usual particulars of attendance and cost of all the secondary schools in the province for the last two years :—

No. of institutions on 31st March. 1892.	1893.	Schools.	No. on roll on 31st March. 1892.	1893.	Average No. on roll monthly during 1891-92.	1892-93.	Average daily attendance during 1891-92.	1892-93.	Direct expenditure from Provincial revenues. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Fees. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Municipal fund and subscriptions. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Total. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Total cost of educating each pupil. Total cost. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Cost to provincial revenues. 1891-92.	1892-93.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	Akola High School.	157	136	152	136	117	110	9,835 3 0	9,545 9 0	2,432 10 0	2,021 5 9	...	...	12,267 13 0	11,566 14 9	80 11 4	85 0 10	64 11 3	70 3 0
1	1	Amraoti High School.	223	264	203	225	172	190	7,923 2 0	8,540 11 6	3,060 2 0	3,461 5 3	...	...	10,983 4 0	12,002 0 9	53 13 9	53 5 5	39 0 6	37 15 4
24	24	Middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools.	4,259	4,272	4,155	4,197	3,204	3,258	42,437 7 2	40,811 13 5	12,954 4 0	13,124 8 6	843 14 8	2,313 12 0	55,235 9 10	56,250 1 11	13 4 8	13 6 5	10 3 5	9 11 7
		Total ..	4,639	4,672	4,510	4,558	3,493	3,558	60,195 12 2	58,89 1 11	18,447 0 0	18,607 3 6	843 14 8	2,313 12 0	78,486 10 10	79,819 1 5	17 6 5	17 8 2	13 5 7	12 1 7

The Akola High School shows a considerable decrease in the number on the roll, but a smaller decrease in the average daily attendance. The falling-off is probably due to the Jalgaon and Akot Anglo-vernacular schools having been allowed to teach additional high school standards during the year.

The officiating head master* gives in his report several reasons to account for the larger attendance of the Amraoti High School; but I think he omits to state one important reason. The head master of the Akola High School is very strict and refuses to admit or re-admit boys into his school whom he considers too old for the classes to which admission is sought. The head master of the Amraoti High School is apparently not so strict, or is perhaps of a different opinion; and that is one of the reasons why his school is more popular and is more largely attended. By these remarks it is not intended to praise or blame either of the head masters, and there is no doubt that the conduct of both is guided by excellent motives. It may be added that there must be some unwritten rules in every department, and in regard to them it is impossible to prevent personal opinions and predilections from influencing the conduct of individual masters. Besides discipline in schools must be maintained at all cost, and I consider it unwise to interfere too often with the discretion of masters, especially of high schools, in small matters.

In consequence of the decrease in attendance, the amount of fees realized in the Akola High School has fallen off, and though the total expenditure is less than during the previous year, the total cost, as well as the cost to provincial revenues, of educating each pupil has perceptibly risen.

There is a considerable increase in the number on roll and the average daily attendance of the Amraoti High School; and though the total expenditure on the school has increased, there is a decrease in the total cost, as well as the cost to provincial revenues, of educating each pupil.

In the Anglo-vernacular schools there is a slight increase in the number on the rolls and a greater increase in the average daily attendance. Expenditure from fees and subscriptions has increased, while that from provincial revenues has decreased. Though the total cost of educating each pupil has slightly increased, there is a perceptible falling-off in the cost to provincial revenues.

High schools.

26. The following table gives the results of examinations in the last two years of all the classes in the two high schools :—

High schools.		Matriculation class.					Standard X.				Standard IX.				Standard VIII.				Total.				
		On roll.†	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.	On roll.†	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.†	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.†	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	Total number studying the matriculation course.	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.
Akola ...	1891-92	31	11	5	1	2	35	29	10	2	58	49	21	5	50	36	12	...	183	125	57	1	9
	1892-93 ..	27	13	10	...	3	27	24	14	4	42	26	18	1	61	44	34	7	157	107	76	...	15
Amraoti. .	1891-92 .	34	15	14	2	3	60	45	36	7	49	42	30	2	75	68	53	9	218	174	137	2	21
	1892-93	44	17	15	3	3	42	39	21		69	75	53	8	68	53	20	1	223	184	109	3	12
Total .	1891-92	65	26	19	3	5	95	74	55	9	107	91	51	7	134	104	65	9	401	295	190	3	30
	1892-93 ...	71	30	25	3	6	69	63	35	4	111	101	71	9	129	97	54	8	380	291	185	3	27

Matriculation.

27. The results of the matriculation examination are very satisfactory, and particularly creditable to the Amraoti High School. It sent up 17 boys, of whom 15 passed. Out of 13 boys examined from the Akola High School, 10 passed. All the

*During the time Mr. Aitken was Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the first assistant acted as head master and he wrote the annual report.

†In the beginning of the official year.

three Berar university scholarships were gained by students of the Amraoti High School, and "Sinclair Prize" was also gained by a pupil of that institution.

Twelve of the passed students have joined Arts Colleges in the Bombay Presidency. Of these two are natives of Berar.

Results of the examination of the lower classes.

28. The results of the examination of the lower classes were, on the whole, not so satisfactory in the year under report as they were in the previous year, 160 boys having passed in 1892-93 against 171 in 1891-92. The number of passes in standard IX has increased from 51 to 71, but those under standard X have decreased from 55 to 35, and under standard VIII, from 65 to 54. The class under standard VIII did well in the Akola High School and that under IX in the Amraoti High School.

On the whole Akola has passed a greater percentage of pupils, though Amraoti has passed a larger number.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

29. The competitive examination for vernacular scholarships was held on the 4th January 1893 and following days. Eleven candidates appeared on the Marathi side and five on the Hindustani side. One student from the Akola High School and one from the high school at Amraoti on the Marathi side came out successful. These boys and a boy on the Hindustani side of the Amraoti High School were granted scholarships All the 35 exhibitions attached to the high schools were filled on the 31st March 1893.

Boarding-houses.

30. The following is a comparative statement for the last two years of the boarding establishments attached to the high schools :—

Locality.		No. of boarders on 31st March		Average monthly number of boarders during		Average monthly cost for each boarder.	
		1892.	1893.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	Hindus	16	24	28	19	5 6 5	5 1 10
Amraoti ...	Hindus	61	45	49	50	5 13 9	6 5 0
	Muhammadans ...	11	16	9	13	3 6 5	3 5 6

The number of boarders has increased in the Hindu boarding-house at Akola and in the Muhammadan boarding-house at Amraoti.

It is intended to provide additional boarding accommodation to the Amraoti High School, and the District Boards at Amraoti and Ellichpur have agreed to contribute towards the object. The matter is under consideration.

When quarters for resident masters are provided, the boarding-houses are likely to be more largely attended. Want of funds has hitherto retarded the construction of additional accommodation for boarders as well as quarters for resident masters. I hope the liberal offers of the District Boards will be accepted.

Middle class schools.

31. The people of Mulkapur have again paid the increased contributions fixed under the orders of the Resident, and therefore the Anglo-vernacular school at that place continues to teach the first two standards of the high school course. The 9th standard class was, as usual, examined last October with the pupils of the high schools studying the same standard, and the 8th standard class was examined by the Educational Inspector at his annual inspection

of the school. The result of the 9th standard class was that all the 6 boys that were examined passed the test; and in the 8th standard class 6 passed out of 9 examined.

32. During the year under report the Anglo-vernacular school at Jalgaon was permitted to teach standard IX, and the Anglo-Marathi school at Akot and the Anglo-Urdu school at Ellichpur City were permitted to teach standard VIII, the people of each of the three places having paid in advance Rs. 300, an amount fixed under the orders of the Resident.

33. The 8th standard continues to be taught also in the four Anglo-vernacular schools mentioned in the last year's report. The results of the examination of the classes learning this standard held in October last are given in the following statement:—

Name of school.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Ellichpur Cantonment Anglo-Vernacular School	11	5	17	7
Basim Anglo-Vernacular School ...	7	3	5	3
Mehkar do.	5	2	7	6
Jalgaon do.	8	6	8	3
Total ...	31	16	37	19

Most of the schools have done better than last year, and on the whole three more boys have passed than in 1891-92. The Ellichpur Cantonment School passed 7 boys out of 17, and the Mehkar School 6 boys out of 7. The last mentioned school never achieved such a satisfactory result, which is therefore creditable to the head master.

Results of examinations in the standards of the middle school course.

34. The following table gives the results of the examinations in all the standards of the middle school course as compared with those of the last year:—

Year.	Standard VII.		Standard VI.		Standard V.		* Total.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1891-92 ...	264	173	437	231	581	329	1,282	733
1892-93 ...	255	175	455	241	625	319	1,335	735

* The total number of scholars studying the middle course on 31st March last was 4,272 against 4,259 at the close of the previous year.

There is an aggregate increase both in the number examined and the number passed. Under all the standards, the number examined is greater than in the previous year, and under standards VII and VI the number passed is also greater.

Middle class school exhibitions.

35. The sanctioned number of middle class school exhibitions underwent a slight change during the year under report. Formerly there were 119 exhibitions of Rs. 4 each and four exhibitions of Rs. 5 each. The latter were converted into four rupees exhibitions, and the number of sanctioned exhibitions is now 124 at Rs. 4 each. The exhibitions were re-distributed among the schools, in order to give the new Anglo-Urdu school at Ellichpur City 5 exhibitions. At the end of the year 110 of these exhibitions were filled, the other 14 being vacant—5 in the Anglo-Urdu schools and 9 in the Anglo-Marathi schools.

36. The examination of candidates for entrance into the high schools under standard VII commenced on the 2nd November 1892; 78 pupils were sent up to Akola, of whom 50 passed, and 123 to Amraoti, of whom 93 passed. The Amraoti High School passed 7 boys more, and the Akola High School 9 boys less than in the previous year. As usual, the Akola and Amraoti Anglo-Marathi schools sent up the largest numbers, *viz.*, 25 and 49, of whom 22 and 39 respectively passed. Akola passed 3 more boys and Amraoti 2 more than last year. The other schools that passed 5 or more than 5 boys were the Anglo-Marathi schools at Tallegaon, Ellichpur City, Khamgaon, Yeotmal, Wun, Balapur, Murtizapur and Daryapur; and Anglo-Urdu schools at Amraoti and Ellichpur City.

High school entrance examination.

(*b*)—*Primary Schools.*

37. During the year under report, 8 new primary schools for boys under public management were opened and 7 closed, leaving an increase of one. Funds at the disposal of the District Boards are limited, and unless the provincial grant, or the rate at which the educational cess is levied is increased as proposed by the Chairman of the Akola District Board, it is not likely that the number of District Board schools will be much larger than it is. Proposals for increasing the income from one of these sources were made as early as May 1884, and were supported by the late Mr. Ridsdale, then Officiating Commissioner. The Secretary for Berar, in his letter No. 1548 of the 28th June 1884, said in reply :—

Extension of primary education.

"The addition to the present educational income, which the Director of Public Instruction shows will be necessary to meet the development of primary education which he has in contemplation, either by raising the rate of the educational cess or by making an increased grant from the general revenues, must necessarily take some time for decision, but in the meantime the Officiating Resident is ready to consider any well devised proposals for working up to the limits of the present educational income available for expenditure on primary education by opening new schools; the expenditure upon building school-houses being met from the accumulated balance at the credit of the department."

Expenditure on primary education has much increased since the above was written, and the time has now come when something must be done.

The number of public schools for boys under private management has increased by 57.

38. The following is a comparative statement of the number of boy's schools and of pupils attending them on the 31st March last and at the close of the preceding year :—

Schools for boys under public management.

District.		No. of schools on 31st March		No. of scholars on 31st March		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Akola ...	District Board	151	154	8,329	8,564	8,162	8,145	5,653	5,693
	Municipal ...	6	6	969	908	944	935	686	673
Buldana ...	District Board.	104	104	5,250	5,368	4,950	5,138	3,565	3,736
Basim ...	District Board.	55	53	2,599	2,587	2,581	2,509	1,804	1,804
Amraoti ...	District Board	113	115	6,532	6,637	6,318	6,576	4,521	4,768
	Municipal ...	5	5	721	711	715	697	536	529
Wun ...	Government ...	55	56	2,801	2,804	2,774	2,745	2,026	2,050
Ellichpur...	District Board	82	82	3,987	4,052	3,897	3,988	2,592	2,738
	Municipal ..	6	6	560	564	539	551	401	410
Total ...	Government ...	55	56	2,801	* 2,804	2,774	2,745	2,026	2,050
	District Board.	508	508	26,697	†27,208	25,908	26,356	18,135	18,739
	Municipal ...	17	17	2,253	2,183	2,198	2,183	1,623	1,612
	Grand Total ...	580	581	31,751	32,195	30,870	31,284	21,784	22,401

* Includes 4 pupil teachers attending some of the primary schools.
† Do. 9 do do. do. do.

The number of schools has, as stated above, increased only by one; the number of pupils in Government or District Board schools has increased in every district except Basim, and the number of pupils in Municipal schools has increased in Ellichpur and decreased in Akola and Amraoti. On the whole, there is an increase of 444 pupils in the province in the primary schools for boys under public management. In the year 1891-92 there was an increase of 138 pupils only, when there was an increase of 10 in the number of schools. In the year under report, the pupils have increased by 444 as stated above, though the number of schools has increased by only one.

The average daily attendance has increased in all the District Board schools, except those of Basim, and in the Municipal schools of Ellichpur. On the whole there is an increase of 617.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

39. The number of towns and villages in each district with a population of 500 and more and without schools, and the distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own, will be seen from the following statement:—

District.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls.	No. of towns and villages having public or private schools.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no schools of any kind.	Average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have not schools of their own.
Akola ...	306	284	200	106	1·3
Buldana ...	317	224	185	132	2·7
Basim .	247	124	99	148	4
Amraoti ...	343	289	287	56	5·8
Wun ...	278	107	86	192	6·06
Ellichpur ...	130	120	94	36	7
Total ...	1,621	1,148	951	670	4·4

The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has increased in Akola, Buldana, Basim and Amraoti. In the other districts there is a falling-off. The total of this column for the whole province is 1,148 against 1,092 last year.

In the column "the number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private," there is a falling-off only in two districts, Wun and Ellichpur. In each of the other districts there is an increase; the total for the province showing an increase of 104.

The next column "number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls, which have no schools of any kind" shows an improvement only in the Akola District. In all the other districts, the number of villages having a population of 500 and more souls has increased according to the census of 1891, and consequently the number of villages having no schools of any kind has increased.

The next column "average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own" shows some improvement in Akola, Buldana and Wun. In the other districts, distances have increased more or less.

40. In paragraph 38 of the last year's report, I specified the names of the 105 villages (in all the districts except Wun) in which no primary schools existed in 1891-92, and in which the establishment of schools was likely to be appreciated. No District Board schools have been opened in any

of these villages, but indigenous schools are reported to have been started in the following places :—

District.	Taluk.	Name of village.	District.	Taluk.	Name of village.
Akola.	Khamgaon.	Zadegaon.	Basim.	Basim ...	Mungla.
		Nagapur.		Mangrul ...	Wara.
	Balapur ...	Chatari.	Amraoti.	Chandur.	Ajanwati.
		Charangaon.			Kani Mirzapur.
		Malsura.			Talni.
		Dewulgaon Jagir.			Tiwara.
	Jalgaon	Palsisupa.			Songaon.
Buldana.	Chikhli ...	Mera Khurd.		Morsi ...	Vishnura
		Sawargaon.			Sawarkhed.
		Sirpur.			
	Malkapur.	Talkhed		Murtizapur.	Ladegaon.
		Rajur.			

41. The following statement shows the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil in the primary schools under public management in all districts :—

Expenditure on primary schools under public management.

District.	Fee receipts.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure on primary schools.
		Provincial revenues.	District Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Other Local Funds.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to provincial revenues.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ako ... District Board	9,769 2 0	19,698 0 0	28,449 8 3	425 0 0	553 11 9	49,126 4 0	6 0 6	2 6 8	40·08
Ako ... Municipal.	1,244 13 0	...	1,324 0 3	2,937 5 3	...	4,261 5 6	4 8 11	...	...
Buldana ... District Board	6,585 13 3	13,603 0 0	17,640 13 10	...	604 1 3	31,853 15 1	6 3 2	2 10 4	42·7
Basim ... Do ...	3,190 13 6	10,293 0 0	7,273 5 3	...	72 6 3	17,638 11 6	7 0 8	4 1 7	58·3
Amraoti ... Do	8,015 1 0	16,476 0 0	22,856 10 2	...	1,705 13 9	41,038 7 11	6 4 0	2 8 2	40·1
Amraoti ... Municipal.	196 0 0	...	1,485 6 9	1,485 6 9	...	2,970 13 6	4 4 1	...	
Wun ... Govt. ..	3,600 8 8	8,083 0 0	6,595 7 6	...	1,802 9 8	16,481 1 2	6 0 0	2 15 1	49·04
Ellichpur ... District Board	5,426 15 0	13,203 0 0	11,516 14 0	...	2,161 2 0	26,881 0 0	6 11 1	3 4 11	49·1
Ellichpur ... Municipal ...	719 1 0	.	1,937 2 8	1,937 2 8	...	3,874 5 4	7 0 6	...	...
Total ..	39,578 3 5	81,356 0 0	99,085 4 8	6,784 14 8	6,899 12 8	1,94,126 0 0	6 3 3	2 9 7	44·4
Total for 1891-92...	39,336 14 0	81,524 0 0	76,829 7 4	6,449 11 9	30,902 7 9	1,95,705 10 10	6 10 2	2 10 3	41·6

The statement shows a very small aggregate increase in fee receipts, and this year there is a slight falling-off on the whole in the total cost and the cost to provincial revenues of educating each pupil.

On comparing the figures entered against different districts with those of the last year, I find that the total cost of educating each pupil of District Board schools has risen in every district; but the cost in municipal schools has fallen in every district in which there are such schools. The cost to provincial revenues has increased in every district except Amraoti, in which there is a slight decrease.

Results of examinations.

42. The results of examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below:—

District.	No. of pupils examined.	No. passed under standard							Percentage of passes.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	
Akola	5,254	1224	898	595	421	107	47	3,287	62·5
Buldana	3,446	808	659	411	298	82	37	2,295	66·5
Basim	1,509	390	270	205	103	25	20	1,013	67·1
Amraoti	4,659	1,155	857	652	472	109	28	3,273	70·2
Wun	1,605	370	276	189	109	14	13	971	60·4
Ellichpur	2,421	596	434	298	186	43	11	1,568	64·7
Total ...	18,894	4,543	3,389	2,350	1,589	380	156	12,407	65·6
Total ... 1891-92 ...	18,152	4,317	3,084	2,280	1,470	339	118	11,608	63·9
Total ... 1890-91 ...	18,057	4,142	3,180	2,405	1,454	369	108	11,658	64·5

The figures under the first four standards include, as usual, the pupils in the primary classes of the Anglo-vernacular schools.

The aggregate number of pupils examined, as also the total number of passes, is greater than in either of the two preceding years, and the percentage of passes to the number examined has also risen from 63·9 to 65·6. The number of passes has increased in all the districts except Ellichpur, in which there is a very slight falling-off, and the percentage of passes has increased in every district except Buldana and Ellichpur. This year the percentage is the highest in Amraoti and the lowest in Wun.

The number of passes under the sixth standard shows an increase in Akola, Buldana, Amraoti and Wun, and a decrease in Ellichpur. The number of pupils who passed the standard in Basim has remained unchanged.

As the Chairman of the Akola District Board takes so much interest in education, it would not be right to leave unnoticed the proposal for the abolition of the annual examinations which he has thought proper to notice in his report. He says:—

"Complaints are made, and in some cases by persons entitled to speak with authority on the matter, that boys have now too many examinations to pass. From the time, it is said, that the children first join school, they are at the close of each year thoroughly examined in each and every subject taught in their classes, and declared to have passed or failed. * * * This system, it is complained, is calculated to encourage cramming, and by constantly placing before the minds of the children the necessity of passing in the annual examinations, on the success in which their promotion to upper classes is generally made to depend, and makes the children always think of the result of the examination. These people advocate that the annual examination should be held not with the object of declaring whether each boy has passed in each of the subjects, but that the examiner should examine the class generally with a view to ascertain whether the teacher has done his duty. Boys, if they have attended school pretty regularly, should be promoted from class to class in the same school as a rule, and they should only be carefully examined when they have to go from one school to another, such as from a primary school to a middle class school, or from a middle class school to a high school. The Government of India, it is said, do not require that the result of each boy's examination should be shown under each of the standards. They require only to know the results under certain standards, such as standard IV, VII, and IX, and it should be in these standards only that the separate examination of each boy in all subjects should take place."

The proposal has come upon me as a surprise, and even if it be desirable to enter into a discussion on such a subject in an annual report, I do not feel fully prepared for the task. I, however, think that the proposed

change would be a retrograde one. In the first years of the department examinations were held "generally with a view to ascertain whether the teacher has done his duty," and " not with the object of declaring whether each boy has passed in each of the subjects," and there were no inspection reports. Regular examinations in standards were first introduced in 1865-66 into Bombay by Sir Alexander Grant, the then Director of Public Instruction of that Presidency, and the system was introduced into Berar in 1872-73 by Mr. R. E. Candy, late Officiating Director of this Province. Regarding this system Sir Alexander Grant thus writes in paragraph 45 of his annual report for 1865-66 :—

"The reports of Educational Inspectors have necessarily an element of uncertainty in them, as different men will naturally take different views, and will vary in severity or indulgence of judgment. To eliminate, as far as possible, this uncertainty, it has been determined to adopt in school inspections the standards laid down in the Provisional Revised Rules for grant-in-aid.

"Instead, therefore, of the 'general impressions' of Inspectors or Deputy Inspectors, each report will henceforth contain a return of boys passed under the several prescribed standards. We shall thus be enabled not only to compare all Government schools with one another, but also to state in precise terms the relative efficiency of Government and Missionary schools. It is thought that Educational Inspectors, by constant practice in examining under the different standards, will attain great accuracy in their application."

Again in paragraph 35 (page 35) of his report for 1867-68, Sir Alexander Grant writes thus on the advantages of this system of examinations :—

" But I need hardly dilate upon its (system's) advantages. The statistics which it affords stand in marked contrast to the vague qualitative epithets, such as 'good,' 'excellent,' 'indifferent,' applied to the whole schools, under other systems, which give no clue to the exact meaning of these terms, and no guarantee that any two Inspectors have a common criterion."

I think that boys, especially good boys, are delighted at the prospect of examinations and look forward to the day with the greatest alacrity. When I was an Inspector, my arrival at some places was greeted by boys with boundless joy, which was visible on their faces. I also remember the days when there were no standards, and annual examinations were held in the Bombay Presidency merely for " general impressions." During those days boys did not work less hard in the examination season than now, and there was as much " cramming " as ever. I beg to add that " cramming " is a necessary evil at examinations; but skilful and experienced examiners endeavour to minimise it as far as possible. It is true that if the proposal be carried out, it will " considerably lessen the work of inspection and relieve the department from the necessity of appointing an increasing staff of Inspectors." But Government consider this expenditure very necessary, especially as the management of schools has been made over to District Boards. The annual examinations in standards may not be necessary for the purposes of returns to be submitted to the Government of India, but they are necessary for ensuring the efficiency of the schools and keeping the subordinate employés of the Educational Department under proper control.

Teaching of English in primary schools.

43. In the beginning of the year under report, there were nine primary schools, in which English was taught. The people of Nandgaon Kazi, in Chandur taluk, did not pay in the necessary contributions, and therefore the teaching of English was discontinued in it. On the other hand, the inhabitants of four villages in the Amraoti district, *viz.*, Amla, Anjangaon Bari, Dhamori and Khar Talegaon, paid into the treasury the necessary amounts, and therefore the teaching of English was introduced into the schools in the villages.

The following table shows the number of boys examined and passed

under standards V and VI in each of the English teaching primary classes :—

Name of school.	Standard V.		Standard VI.		Total.	
	No examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.
Akot Hindustani School ...	6	3	5	5	11	8
Buldana Marathi School ...	7	6	11	11	18	17
Baroor do. ...	7	4	9	7	16	11
Budnera do. ...	14	9	9	2	23	11
Belura do. ...	5	2	...	...	5	2
Amla do. ...	12	8	...	...	12	8
Anjangaon Bari do. ..	6	3	5	5	11	8
Dhamori Kusba do. ...	13	11	...	...	13	11
Khar Talegaon do. ...	7	7	...	...	7	7
Nair Parsopant do. ...	6	5	11	10	17	15
Darwa do. ...	9	8	7	6	16	14
Shirasgaon Bund do. ...	12	6	10	5	22	11
Total ...	104	72	67	51	171	123
Total for 1891-92 ...	85	54	63	41	148	95

As the number of schools examined during 1892-93 is greater than in the preceding year, the aggregate number of examinees and passes under both the standards has increased. The Akot Hindustani School passed 3 boys under the 5th standard, and 5 boys under the 6th, against 7 and 4 respectively in the previous year. The Buldana school passed 6 boys under standards V, and 11 under standard VI, against 5 and 5 respectively in the previous year. The aggregate numbers of boys passed by the schools at Belura and Sirasgaon Bund were the same as in the previous year. The schools at Nair Parsopant and Darwa did slightly better, and those at Baroor and Budnera slightly worse than in 1891-92.

Bonuses to teachers.

44. The sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past year are shown in the following table :—

District.	Bonuses awarded in																	
	Primary classes in Anglo-vernacular schools.				Government or District Board primary schools for boys and girls.				Municipal primary schools for boys and girls.				Total.			
	No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers	Amount			No. of teachers.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Akola ...	3	48	8	0	42	591	0	0	13	236	0	0	58	875	8	0
Buldana ..	6	44	0	0	56	794	0	0	...	...			62	838	0	0
Basim ...	4	61	8	0	28	319	0	0	...	...			32	380	8	0
Amraoti ...	5	73	8	0	53	802	8	0	3	37	0	0	61	913	0	0
Wun... ...	5	81	0	0	10	101	8	0	...	...			15	182	8	0
Ellichpur ...	6	64	0	0	11	108	8	0	5	79	0	0	22	251	8	0
Total ...	29	372	8	0	200	2,716	8	0	21	352	0	0	250	3,441	0	0
Total for 1891-92.	25	363	8	0	189	2,542	0	0	24	399	0	0	238	3,304	8	0

There is, in the aggregate, an increase in the number of deserving teachers and the amounts gained by them. The number of deserving teachers and the amounts gained have increased in all the districts except Wun and Ellichpur, and on the whole the number of teachers and the amounts have increased under primary classes in Anglo-vernacular schools and under Government or District Board schools, there being a decrease in municipal schools under both the heads.

Jail schools.

45. As stated in the last report, jail schools for adult prisoners have been closed. On the 31st March last, there were only four juvenile prisoners in the Akola jail. Their progress is thus described by the Deputy Educational Inspector:—

"The head boy could work examples in multiplication and division, and reduce rupees and annas to pies. He could read Berar Second Book easily, and could explain passages from the same. His writing to dictation was satisfactory. The second boy knew tables well, and read fairly sentences from the Berar First Book. His writing to dictation was good. The rest were learning the alphabet."

The Amraoti jail had not probably any juvenile prisoners at the close of the year under report, as the Deputy Educational Inspector says nothing on the subject in his report.

Schools aided by fixed monthly grants.

46. The Buldana Mission school was closed during the year under report, and there are now in the province only four schools which are aided by fixed monthly grants. They are shown with the usual particulars in the following table:—

No.	Name of school.	No. on roll on 31st March.	Average No. on roll monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Sanctioned monthly grant.	No. of pupils passed in the primary standards.
					Rs.	
1	Akalkote (Akola) poor boys' school...	56	53	35	16	9
2	Akola-Bedar school	55	60	35	20	6
3	Amraoti Mission school—boys ...	125	108	84	50	46
4	Amraoti Mission female school ...	37	30	23	16	11
	Total ...	273	251	177	102	72

Of these the first two schools are at Akola, and the last two at Amraoti. The Akola schools are not in a satisfactory condition. The attendance and the number of passes show a considerable decrease. The Deputy Educational Inspector says:—

"The unsatisfactory state of the schools is to be attributed to frequent changes in the staff of teachers, who do not stick to their appointments which do not yield in adequate salaries, but accept them as merely stepping stones for more lucrative births. They therefore do not work assiduously and satisfy the manager whose exertions to promote the interests of the institution are unabated."

I fear the grants to these schools will have to be discontinued.

The Amraoti Mission schools seem to be doing fairly. The numbers on the rolls have increased in both the schools, and the number of passes in the primary standards has increased in the boys' school. The number of passes in the girls' school has remained unchanged.

47. The following table shows the number of indigenous schools, pupils examined in them, and grants earned by their masters during the year under report:—

Indigenous schools.

District.	No. of indigenous schools on 31st March 1893.	No. of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1892-93.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of schools which earned grants and prizes during 1892-93.				No. of pupils under each standard who earned grants-in-aid.							Amounts of grants earned.			
				No. of indigenous schools which earned proficiency and capitation grant including prizes.	No. of indigenous schools which earned other than proficiency grants besides prizes.	No. of schools which earned prizes only.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	Proficiency.	Capitation.	Other grants for prizes, maps, furniture, &c.	Total
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	169	168	1,915	153	1	11	165	555	365	259	94	...	...	1,273	3,360 7 0	1,494 12 0	228 1 3	5,083 4 3
Buldana ...	139	130	1,511	119	...	2	121	393	291	154	100	2	...	940	2,308 14 0	1,061 4 0	127 11 10	3,497 18 10
Basim ...	79	78	703	72	...	...	72	230	182	84	12	...	1	509	1,209 5 6	548 4 0	61 8 6	1,819 2 0
Amraoti ...	209	209	4,941	183	...	1	184	878	617	433	285	14	...	2,227	4,501 3 3	2,261 4 0	260 12 9	7,023 4 0
Wun ..	61	53	524	50	...	2	52	104	92	39	5	...	...	240	566 11 6	213 0 0	44 3 0	823 14 6
Ellichpur .	56	65	732	58	...	7	65	185	94	74	25	...	...	378	811 11 0	802 8 0	98 5 6	1,712 8 6
Total ..	713	703	10,326	635	1	23	659	2,345	1,641	1,043	521	16	1	5,567	12,758 4 3	6,381 0 0	820 10 10	19,959 15 1
Total for 1891-92 .	656	650	8,913	567	3	23	593	1,983	1,361	785	315	10	1	4,455	11,489 14 0	5,229 7 0	710 0 4	17,429 5 4

The table shows an aggregate increase under almost every head. The number of schools on the 31st March has increased by 57, against an increase of 26 in 1891-92 shown in the report for that year. The number of schools inspected and examined has increased by 53, the number of pupils examined by 1,413, the number of schools which earned grants by 66, and the total amounts of grants earned by Rs. 2,530. The table shows on the whole satisfactory progress.

On comparing the figures for the different districts with those of the previous year, it will be found that there is an increase under almost every head in every district, except Ellichpur.

The Deputy Educational Inspectors report that the quality of instruction imparted in indigenous schools is gradually improving. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Wun writes :—

"The quality of instruction imparted in these institutions is, no doubt, gradually improving with the disappearance of the old race of 'pantojees,' whose places are now mostly taken up by men who have learnt in Government schools, and I am happy to report that some of these indigenous schools are conducted as satisfactorily by their masters as regards progress in study and physical exercises as the Government schools in their vicinity."

The Inspecting Officers also speak of the transitory nature of these institutions. The Deputy Eductional Inspector of the Akola District says :—

"Most of these indigenous schools are transitory and have no permanent character. They exist so long as the master gets a fair amount of wages and secures the co-operation of the leading persons in the village. But when adverse circumstances befal the teacher, he shifts to another locality, perhaps to obtain another grant in the same year, if he succeeds to bring up his pupils within a period of six months. It seems desirable to take steps to secure permanency for these institutions, and to make the masters independent of the freaks of the villagers as far as possible."

I am afraid Government will not be able to do anything to secure permanency for these institutions. This can be done only by giving fixed grants

and this we are unable to do on account of want of funds. The masters can be made "independent of the freaks of villagers" only by converting their schools into Government or District Board schools, which is not desirable.

Physical education.

48. The following table shows the number of gymnasia under each circle teacher, the number visited by each during the year, and the average number of days he halted at each place at each visit:—

District.	Circle of gymnast.	Number of gymnasia on 31st March		Number of gymnasia visited during the year.	Average number of days of halt at each place at each visit.
		1892.	1893.		
Akola ...	1. Schools in the Akola, Khamgaon and Balapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Akola.	54	70	70	2·4
	2. Schools in the Akot and Jalgaon taluks.	72	72	72	2·6
Buldana ...	1. Schools in the Chikhli and Mehkar taluks.	26	30	27	4·5
	2. Schools in the Mulkapur taluk.	25	28	21	7·07
Basim ...	1. Schools in the Basim taluk and 9 schools in the Mungrul circle.	27	27	27	6·4
	2. Schools in the Pusad taluk and 7 schools in the Mungrul circle.	29	27	28	5
Amraoti ...	1. Schools in the Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Amraoti.	52	53	50	5·6
	2. Schools in the Chandur and Morsi taluks.	64	64	62	5·4
Wun ...	1. Schools in the Yeotmal and Darwa taluks.	20	20	20	7·1
	2. Schools in the Wun and Kelapur taluks and 8 schools in the Yeotmal taluk.	22	22	22	8·4
Ellichpur...	1. Schools in the Ellichpur taluk.	27	28	28	4
	2. Schools in the Daryapur taluk	31	34	34	3·2
	Total ...	449	475	461	...

There is an aggregate increase in the number of gymnasia, and the increase in the average number of days of halts is satisfactory.

Most of the Inspecting Officers state in their reports that the school masters and the pupils take great interest in this branch of education. I am also happy to be able to say that all the Deputy Educational Inspectors take special care to see that physical education is not neglected. They examine boys and distribute prizes to deserving pupils. They have endeavoured to remove the defects in the method of instruction pointed out by Mr. Austen and Colonel Szczepanski last year, and they efficiently supervise the work of the gymnastic teachers under them.

Employment under Government.

49. Twelve candidates were examined during 1892-93 in the subjects of standard VI, excluding English, in accordance with rule III of the Resident's Book Circular No. IX of 1882, and 11 of them passed the test and obtained certificates. Four others applied for and obtained certificates, 3 of having passed the 9th standard and 1 the 6th standard. Eighty-six students and ex-students of our schools got employment under Government during the year on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25 a month. Of these 60 got appointments

in the Educational Department, 14 in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, 4 in the Medical Department, 3 in the Forest, 2 in the Postal Department, and 1 in each of the Police, Excise and Local Funds Departments. Besides these, 25 students were employed by private firms or individuals.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

50. The following is a comparative statement for the last five years of the pupils in Government, District Board, and Municipal schools classified according to race or creed :—

Schools.	Christians.		Hindus.										Muhammadans.		Parsees.		Others.		Total.
			Brahmins.		Kunbees.		Low castes.		Other Hindus.		Total.								
	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government. High School—Boys ...	2	·5	284	71	18	4·5	1	·2	54	13·5	357	89·2	38	9·5	3	·7	...	...	400
Government. Middle School—Boys ..	4	·09	1,714	40·1	399	9·3	99	2·3	1,657	38·7	3,869	90·5	392	9·1	3	·07	4	·09	4,272
Government. Primary School Boys.	8	·2	300	10·7	373	13·3	77	2·7	1,618	57·7	2,368	84·5	423	15·1	...	...	1	·03	2,800
Government. Primary School Girls.	1	·9	30	29·1	5	4·8	...	...	47	45·6	82	79·6	20	19·4	...	...	...	...	103
District Board Primary Schools. Boys	9	·03	2,580	9·4	7,900	29	1,582	5·8	10,760	39·5	22,831	83·9	4,306	15·8	8	·02	42	·1	27,196
District Board Primary Schools. Girls.	2	·1	142	12·3	132	11·4	4	·3	492	42·8	770	67·07	376	32·7	...	...	...	...	1,148
Municipal Schools. Primary Boys.	2	·09	357	16·3	114	5·2	46	2·1	953	43·6	1,470	67·3	705	32·2	5	·2	1	·04	2,183
Municipal Schools. Primary Girls.	1	·2	94	21·6	438	9·9	1	·2	127	29·2	265	61·05	168	38·7	...	...	...	.	434
Total ...	29	·07	5,501	14·2	8,998	23·3	1,810	4·6	15,708	40·7	32,012	83·07	6,428	16·6	19	·04	48	·1	38,536
Total for 1891-92 ...	23	·06	5,450	14·3	8,964	23·5	1,682	4·4	15,077	41·1	31,773	83·5	6,195	16·2	17	·04	42	·1	38,050
Do. for 1890-91 ...	23	·06	5,400	14·2	9,025	23·8	1,590	4·2	15,534	41·1	31,558	83·5	6,154	16·2	10	·02	45	·1	37,790
Do. for 1889-90 ...	14	·03	5,279	14·3	8,894	24·2	1,474	4.01	14,996	40·8	30,646	83·5	5,975	16·2	14	·03	49	·1	36,698
Do. for 1888-89 ..	17	·04	5,278	14·6	8,525	23·6	1,423	3·9	14,895	41·2	30,121	83·4	5,932	16·4	22	·06	6	·01	36,098

The total number has increased during the year under report, and is larger than in any of the preceding four years.

Brahmin pupils of both sexes, taken together, have increased by 51, boys having increased by 77 and girls having decreased by 26. In high schools and Government and District Board primary schools, Brahmin boys have increased, but in middle schools and Municipal schools there is a falling-off. The decrease in the number of girls has taken place both in the District Board schools and Municipal schools.

The aggregate number of Kunbi pupils has increased by 29, boys having increased by 9 and girls by 20. In all classes of schools except District Board primary schools, Kunbi boys have decreased. Girls have increased in Municipal schools and decreased in District Board schools.

The aggregate number of low-caste boys has increased by 128. This increase belongs to middle schools and Government and District Board primary schools. Their number in Municipal schools has fallen off, and only one boy attended a high school as last year.

The total number of Muhammadans on the 31st March last was greater than on the last day of any of the four preceding years, the number of boys having increased in the high schools, middle schools and District Board primary schools, and of girls in all the classes of primary schools. There is a decrease in the number of boys in Government and Municipal primary schools.

Professions of the parents or guardians of pupils.

51. I give below the usual statement which compares the number of the children of cess-payers attending schools under public management with the number of pupils

whose parents or guardians do not pay the ce ss :—

Schools.			Cess payers.	Non-cess payers.					Total.
				Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.	
High Schools, Boys ...			185	99	12	3	101	215	400
Middle Schools, Boys ...			1,787	597	777	281	830	2,485	4,272
Primary Schools.	Boys ...	Government ...	1,311	176	401	303	609	1,489	2,800
		District Board ...	18,925	1,364	3,863	3,379	4,665	13,271	27,196
		Municipal ...	274	239	515	253	902	1,909	2,183
	Girls ...	Government ...	19	18	24	12	30	84	103
		District Board ...	350	127	243	142	286	798	1,148
		Municipal ...	19	64	133	30	188	415	434
		Total ...	17,870	2,684	5,968	4,403	7,611	20,666	38,536

The total number of the children of cess-payers has increased during the year, the number on the 31st March last being 17,870 against 16,994 on the last day of the previous year. Both boys and girls have increased in all the classes of schools except municipal schools which show only a decrease of one in the number of girls. In non-cess-payers there is an aggregate decrease of 390, which is contributed by all the classes, except merchants, in which there is an increase.

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

52. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthy, middle and poor classes as represented in Government District Board and Municipal schools :—

Class of school.			Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards.	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High School, Boys, Government ...			15	3·7	244	61	141	35·2	400
Middle Schools, do. ...			124	2·9	1,343	31·4	2,805	65·6	4,272
Primary Schools.	Boys ...	Government ...	49	1·7	690	24·6	2,061	73·6	2,800
		District Board ...	526	1·9	7,547	27·7	19,123	70·3	27,196
		Municipal ...	33	1·5	463	21·2	1,687	77·2	2,183
	Girls ...	Government ...	2	1·9	22	21·3	79	76·6	103
		District Board ...	11	·9	186	16·2	951	82·8	1,148
		Municipal ...	11	2·5	135	31·1	288	65·3	434
		Total ...	771	2	10,630	27·5	27,135	70·4	38,536
		Total for 1891-92 ...	657	1·7	10,319	27·1	27,074	71·2	38,050

The number belonging to the first column, "richer classes," has decreased in high and middle schools. The number of boys has increased, and that of girls decreased in all the classes of primary schools. On the whole there is an increase of 114.

The total number under "middle classes" also shows an increase. In the middle schools there is a decrease in the number of boys, and in District Board primary schools there is a decrease in the number of girls. In all the other classes of schools there is an increase both in boys and girls.

There is an aggregate increase of 61 boys under the "poor classes;" the number of boys having increased only in middle schools, and of girls in Government and District Board primary schools. The number of boys has decreased in high schools and all classes of primary schools, and the number of girls in Municipal primary schools.

It will be observed that the percentage of the higher and middle classes has slightly increased and that of the poor classes has decreased.

School-houses.

53. Many of the Anglo-vernacular schools are still suffering from want of proper accommodation. A separate building for the Anglo-vernacular school at Karinja has just been completed, and a school-house at Morsi is under construction. It is under contemplation to construct separate buildings for the Anglo-vernacular classes at Akot and Khamgaon, and for the primary classes at Julgaon and Basim. As stated in the last year's report, a proper building is wanted for the flourishing school at Mulkapur, and the school-houses at Amraoti and Murtizapur are found insufficient. A plan and estimate have been sent for sanction for the construction of a building for the Anglo-Urdu school at Amraoti. A new building has not yet been constructed at Daryapur, and want of sufficient accommodation is keenly felt at Wun. I hope funds necessary for supplying these wants will soon be provided. In the Public Works budget for the current year there is an allotment for a building for the Anglo-vernacular school at Khamgaon.

The following table shows the number of school-houses which were completed and the number under construction during the year under report and the total expenditure incurred in each district:—

District.	No. of schools.		Cost (including additions and alterations to existing schools).
	Completed.	Under construction.	
			Rs. a. p.
Akola	5	1	9,594 10 10
Buldana	1	2	4,591 5 4
Basim	...	2	2,718 11 0
Amraoti	2	3	14,704 5 11
Wun	5	1	7,894 14 8
Ellichpur	2	1	7,660 3 0
Total ...	15	10	47,164 2 9

The above sum of Rs. 47,164-2-9 includes Rs. 8,132-15-11 paid from general revenues, Rs. 36,055-11-1 from district funds, Rs. 1,900-15-9 from municipal funds, and Rs. 1,074-8-0 from subscriptions.

It appears from the reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors that new buildings are required for 111 primary schools, 17 require additional accommodation, and 40 are held in rented houses. The District Boards are endeavouring to supply the wants as far as their funds permit.

Repairs.

54. Repairs to school-houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 20,181-3-4 against Rs. 22,918-0-5 in the preceding year, Rs. 3,517-15-5 being spent from general revenues, Rs. 15,939-0-9 from district funds, Rs. 678-3-2 from municipal funds, and Rs. 46 from subscriptions.

School libraries and apparatus.

55. Books and maps supplied to Government schools during the year under report were as follows :—

Schools.			Cost. Rs.	a.	p.
Secondary schools	...	...	401	12	11
Primary schools	...	...	1,247	0	0
		Total ...	1,648	12	11

In addition to *Shetkari*, a Marathi agricultural magazine which is supplied to some of the more important schools, *Shilpakala Vidnyan*, an industrial magazine, is supplied to such schools, and *Arya Bhagini*, a magazine intended for women, is supplied to most of the girls' schools in the province. "The Industrial Quarterly Review of Western India" is supplied to the high schools and the Training College. Copies of parts XXXVI to XL of the Indian Art Journal were during the year supplied to the more important secondary schools and the Training College.

Furniture of the value of Rs. 6,718-10-2 was supplied during the year to all classes of schools.

V.—School Education, Special.

Institutions for training teachers.

56. The following table compares the statistics for the past year of the Training College and the pupil teachers attached to Anglo-vernacular or vernacular schools with those of the preceding year :—

Year.		No. of students at the end of the year.					Average No. of students on roll during the year.			No. of students examined in the first year's course and certificate examinations.												No. of students who obtained employment.		
		Marathi side.		Hindustani side.						First year's course.						Certificate examination.								
										Examined.			Passed.			Examined.			Passed.					
		Stipendiary	Free.	Stipendiary	Free.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Passed.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
1891-92...	Students of the college.	59	...	14	..	73	55	14	69	30	8	38	14	8	22	23	5	28	15	4	19	29	8	37
	Pupil-teachers in other schools.	12	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	5
	Total ...	71	...	14	...	85	67	14	81	42	8	50	17	8	25	23	5	28	15	4	19	34	8	42
1892-93 ..	Students of the college.	60	...	15	...	75	56	13	69	29	7	36	19	5	24	24	6	30	14	6	20	27	2	29
	Pupil-teachers in other schools.	17	...	...	...	17	13	...	13	10	...	10	5	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	Total ...	77	...	15	...	92	69	13	82	39	7	46	24	5	29	24	6	30	14	6	20	29	2	

The table shows an improvement on the whole as regards attendance, the number having increased from 85 to 92. On the 31st March last the Training College had 2 more pupils on its rolls than on the last day of 1891-92, and the number of pupil teachers has increased by 5.

The total number of passes under the first year's course has increased from 25 to 29, and the percentage of passes to the number examined from 50 to 63.

The results of the examination for certificates are fairly satisfactory, 20 men having passed out of 30 examined. The percentage of passes to the number examined is about the same as last year.

The pupils on the Hindustani side have done well in both the classes, 5 men having passed out of 7 examined under the first year's course, and all the 6 men examined under the second year's course having come out successful.

57. The training classes taught in vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools have done slightly better this year. Out of 10 men examined 5 passed the test. As the localities of some of the classes have been lately changed, further improvement is looked for in future. If the experiment does not prove successful even in the new localities, it will have to be abandoned.

58. During the year under report 31 trained men obtained employment against 42 in the preceding year. All the men who passed from the college on the Marathi side with nearly as many ex-students were employed as schoolmasters; but only 2 men passed from the Hindustani side and 2 pupil teachers obtained employment up to the 31st March last. The number of Hindustani schools being compartively small, there are very few vacancies, while men turned out from the Marathi side of the college obtain employment within a month or two after the results are declared.

Examination for entrance into the Training College.

59. The annual examination for entrance into the Training College was held on the 2nd November 1892 and following days at the head-quarters of each district. The following table shows the number of candidates examined and the number that passed and joined from each district:—

District.	No. examined.			No. passed.			No. of those that joined		
	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
Akola ...	25	1	26	15	1	16	13	1	14
Buldana	11	1	12	6	1	7	5	1	6
Basim	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	3	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	4
Wun ..	10	1	11	9	1	10	8	1	9
Ellichpur	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
Total ...	55	6	61	36	6	42	32	6	38

The numbers of examinees and passes have increased on the Marathi side, but there is a falling-off in both on the Hindustani side. Akola, Buldana and Ellichpur passed on the Marathi side more men than last year, and Amraoti and Wun passed less. On the Hindustani side Akola passed 1 against 3 last year, and Amraoti 2 against 4 in 1891-92. Buldana passes

one man as it did last year, and while Wun and Ellichpur were not represented at all in the last year's list of passed men on the Hindustani side, they passed one man each during the year under report.

The Basim district did not pass a single man in the examination either on the Marathi or Hindustani side. The Deputy Educational Inspector says :—

"Students and ex-students of our schools are loath to join the college to be trained as masters. Many of them who are well fitted to hold scholarships in the college do not like to present themselves for examination in order to join the college and study there. They, however, apply for places of assistant masters, and are contented with obtaining them on small salaries of Rs. 6 and Rs. 8. The Training College requires them to join and study in it for two years, provides for their board, and holds out far better prospects to them, but these young men sadly lack courage and patience to wait for two years. The old habits of the people to stick to their homes and their belief in their stars have not yet been done away with, and it is much to be deplored that the contagion of their belief seizes upon the minds of their children also. This is the chief reason why this district is not adequately represented in the Training College, and why it is required to depend upon the other districts for its supply of trained teachers."

Boarding-houses.

60. On the 31st March last, there were 52 Hindu and 19 Muhammadan boarders. The total receipts during the year (including the previous year's balance) amounted to Rs. 3,997-15-3, and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,847-8-1, leaving a balance of Rs. 150-7-2 at the close of the year. The average monthly charge for each Hindu boarder was Rs. 5-0-1 and for each Muhammadan boarder Rs. 5-3-4.

Physical education.

61. Drilling and athletics continue to be well attended to in the Training College, and I have nothing new to write on this subject, except that the college supplies gymnastic teachers also for the schools in the several districts.

Moral training.

62. This subject has also been fully treated of in previous reports, and I can only repeat what was stated before; but as moral training is very important, and as the Government and the public rightly attach great importance to the subject, I beg leave to give here the following extracts from the reports of the Educational Inspector and one of the Deputy Educational Inspectors, which explain the manner in which the department has been endeavouring to instil moral principles into the minds of the younger generation which has been entrusted to its care.

The Educational Inspector says :—

"All the head masters are alive to the importance of this branch of education (moral education and discipline). In some schools sheets containing moral precepts or maxims in the words of native poets have been hung up, and the attention of boys is drawn to them on suitable occasions. Care is taken that in reading moral lessons, children understand the moral significance, and in some schools I noticed the History of India and Maharashtra were largely drawn upon for this purpose. In a considerable number of schools the conduct of children even outside the school is attempted to be watched, but here the ignorance and perverseness of parents sometimes operates against the well-meant efforts of masters, *e.g.*, a playful boy, who absents himself from school for no reason, easily gets his indulgent father to say to the master he had kept the boy at home on business. This shows how difficult it is for the department to go far in advance of the current morality. On the other hand, some parents like the system of terminal certificates which has been introduced in a few schools. The monitorial system introduced at Akola and Mulkapur is said to be working well. Observance of good manners in the school rooms is strictly enforced. The inter-school rules also appear to have been rigidly observed during the year."

The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Ellichpur district writes :—

"Teachers as a class have now begun to conceive the proper value of moral instruction and bestow special care upon the regularity, cleanliness, obedience, truthfulness, &c., which constitute the main elements of good moral behaviour. No particular text has been specified to teach this subject in schools. Our reading series is replete with moral

precepts and truths, which are generally translations from celebrated English authors. Teachers have been specially instructed to lay stress upon such passages and lessons which involve ethical sentiments, and impress them upon the minds of youths in their charge. They have been also asked to mark closely the conduct of boys both in and out of schools, and notice any moral offence that requires careful inquiry. At the time of the annual inspection of schools, I make it a point to see carefully whether the boys are regular and punctual in their attendance at school, cleanly in their dress and well behaved in the class. Regular attempts have been made to ascertain whether the boys have intelligently and carefully grasped the moral significance of the lessons and the passages they came across in their reading books, and if it be found otherwise, no pains are spared to make them comprehend their correct interpretations. Special care has been taken in the selection of prize books. Such books are generally selected as are well calculated to create in young boys a correct sense of right and wrong and to guide their course of daily conduct in conformity with the principles of morality. I, at the distribution of prizes generally, take care to award the first prize to a boy who rises superior to all others in good behaviour at the school. Thus every possible attempt has been made to ascertain that the teaching and the discipline of every school are such as to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct, and the character of the children."

Training of teachers for secondary schools.

63. The class of four men selected by Mr. Aitken, referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 6) of the last year's report, was examined on the 19th December 1892 by means of written questions prepared by me. All the examinees passed the test, and two of them with credit. Three of them were appointed assistant masters in Anglo-vernacular schools on Rs. 25 per mensem, and one got an appointment of Rs. 20 a month. The new class contains five men, all of whom are matriculated.

Drawing.

64. The following table shows the result of the first grade examination of the Bombay School of Art :—

Name of school.	No. of pupils presented.	No of pupils passed				No. who obtained certificates.	No, of prizes won.
		Free hand drawing.	Geometry.	Model drawing	In all Leads.		
Akola High School	20	2	...	1	...	...	...
Amraoti High School	32	8	2	6	4	4	...
Akola Training College	25	2	2	2	...	...	...
Total ...	77	12	4	9	4	4	...
Total for 1891-92 ...	81	11	19	18	15	15	...

Besides the above, three boys from the Akola High School passed in free-hand drawing from flat examples during 1893 in the second grade art examination.

The results are again unsatisfactory. It is to be regretted that drawing continues to be unpopular, and I can see no remedy for effecting an improvement, when, as Mr. Aitken said last year, the number of pupils who have a taste for it are comparatively few.

Industrial training.

65. Mr. Fuller has, with his usual courtesy, furnished me with the necessary information regarding the Akola Industrial School, of which he is the manager.

The number of pupils on the 31st March last was 23, the average number on rolls monthly during 1892-93 was 22·19 and the average daily attendance was 18·66.

Distribution of pupils according to caste was as follows :—19 were Christians, 2 Hindus and 2 Muhammadans.

Thirteen of the boys were learning carpentering and three blacksmithing.

Mr. Fuller adds—

"Several of the boys are yet too small to be put to trades, and they are not counted. They are kept busy at any work they can do. There is a tendency among the Hindu and Muhammadan boys to leave the school as soon as they think they can earn more outside than the amount of their scholarships. This is largely the fault of their parents. The Christian boys are mostly under our control, and they see the advantage of staying in the shop till they get their trades well. One boy who has finished his apprenticeship is employed at fixed wages, which will be increased year by year. The shop has been doing well for the last year, and we feel assured that it will be a great boon to the Native Christian community; many outsiders came in at first, but some dropped out as the novelty wore off, others when they got enough knowledge to earn more outside."

I have, in letter No. 3967, dated the 18th March last, made definite proposals regarding the establishment of an industrial school at Amraoti.

Instruction of candidates for patwaristhip in land measuring

66. I have already reported that orders have been issued for forming classes of candidates for patwaristhip and teaching them land-measuring. Classes are reported to have been formed in some Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools, but no perceptible progress seems to have been made yet. Survey rods have not yet been supplied to all the schools. Definite information regarding the classes formed has been given only by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti district. He says that these classes have been formed at Budnera (11 pupils), Anjangaon Bari (4 pupils), Baroor (6 pupils) and Kholapur (8 pupils), and they are soon to be formed at Bilora, Dhamori Kasba and Khar Tallegaon.

When these classes make appreciable progress, the other inspecting officers also will doubtless report fully on the subject.

VI.—Female Education.

Schools for girls under public management.

67. The following statement gives the necessary information regarding Government, District Board and Municipal female schools in the province :—

District.		No. of schools on 31st March		No. of scholars on 31st March		Average No. on roll during		Average daily attendance.		Fees collected.		Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
		1892.	1893.	1892	1893.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		
										Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	District Board ...	15	15	503	497	473	475	279	291	91 13 0	92 8 9	2,195 9 2	4 9 11
	Municipal ...	5	5	266	280	259	264	165	184	32 5 6	29 0 0	1,649 2 7	6 3 11
Buldana ...	District Board ..	5	5	189	179	180	181	120	119	31 14 0	32 15 3	1,320 4 3	7 4 8
Basim ...	District Board	2	2	89	90	86	89	73	72	18 10 3	17 8 0	532 11 4	5 15 9
Amraoti ..	District Board ...	6	6	218	226	199	211	134	152	35 9 6	36 5 0	1,277 8 4	6 0 10
	Municipal ...	3	3	173	154	146	162	89	101	31 15 0	32 4 0	1,132 14 2	6 15 10
Wun ..	Government ..	3	4	67	103	69	99	40	60	16 0 9	16 5 0	588 2 4	5 15 0
Ellichpur ..	District Board ..	5	5	148	156	151	148	94	93	23 10 0	24 14 9	1,108 0 5	7 7 9
	Total ...	44	45	1,653	1,685	1,654	1,629	994	1,072	281 14 0	281 12 9	9,804 4 7	6 0 3
											Total for 1891-92 ...	10,928 1 1	7 0 6

The number of schools has increased by one and the number of pupils by 32. It is satisfactory that the average daily attendance has increased by a greater number, *viz.*, 78. The table shows one more school in the Wun District on the 31st March 1893, than at the close of the previous year. The numbers of schools in all the other districts have remained unchanged. The number of pupils in District Board schools has increased in Amraoti, Basim and Ellichpur, and has decreased in Akola and Buldana. The primary schools in Wun were Government schools up to the close of the year, and in them the number of girls has increased. In Municipal female schools there is an increase in the number of girls in Akola and Ellichpur, and a decrease in Amraoti. In the District Board schools of Buldana, Basim and Ellichpur there is a very slight decrease in the average daily attendance. In the other districts there is an increase.

I must repeat that progress in female education is very slow. It cannot be otherwise until men are better educated and the social customs of the people undergo a thorough reform.

In the Akola District the Municipal schools at Akola and Khamgaon and the District Board school at Mundgaon continue to be in a satisfactory condition, and there is some improvement in the schools at Patur and Danapur. The Akot school is said to have suffered much on account of the factions into which the Municipal Committee is divided. It is stated that "the efforts for improvement made by one party are frustrated by the other, who do not bear to see the success of the opposite party." As the Deputy Commissioner has spoken to the Committee, and as there is an intelligent Tahsildar on the spot, I hope the dissensions among the Committee will not long continue to affect the school.

Captain Morris makes the following remarks on the girls' schools in the Akola District :—

"I was much struck with the intelligence shown by the girls in the higher classes, and their eagerness to display the knowledge they had acquired. All seemed quite happy in their work, and inclined to look on it more as a pleasure than a toil."

In the Amraoti district the Hindustani female school at Karinja continues to be in a satisfactory condition, and the Municipal Hindustani school at Amraoti also is well reported on. The Marathi girls' schools do not seem to be in as satisfactory a condition as they should.

In the Ellichpur district the Marathi female school at Ellichpur cantonment, which has lately been placed under a trained mistress, continues to be in a tolerably fair condition. The Anjangaon Female School which is also under a trained mistress is reported to be showing healthy signs of improvement. The Deputy Educational Inspector says :—

"Her (the school-mistress') respectable character has engendered a feeling of confidence in the minds of the people thereof, and young girls of advanced ages have been unhesitatingly availing themselves of the means of instruction placed within their easy reach."

In the Wun district the girls' school at Yeotmal is not now in so satisfactory a condition as it once was, but the school at Darwa is reported to have considerably improved during the year.

In the Basim district the Hindustani school at Mangrul Pir continues to be in a satisfactory state.

In the Buldana district the state of female education does not seem to be very satisfactory. The female school at Dewalgaon Raja has the largest attendance, but its condition in other respects is not as good as it should be. The Hindustani school at Mulkapur continues to do fairly; but the Marathi schools at Buldana and Fatekhelda are reported to be going down.

The present state of female education.

68. The following statement shows the present condition of female education in the province :—

Institutions.	No. of institutions.	No. of pupils attending			Average No. on roll monthly of girls attending			Average daily attendance of girls attending			Number of passes in standards						
		Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Tot
Government schools..	4	103	9	112	99	12	111	60	7	67	11	11	4	...	...	..	26
District Board schools	33	1,148	203	1,351	1,104	103	1,207	727	66	793	146	104	65	35	5	4	359
Municipal schools ..	8	434	...	434	426	..	426	285	...	285	78	47	27	15	8	2	177
Aided schools ...	5	122	54	176	134	44	178	102	31	133	33	11	11	3	5	...	63
Unaided schools ...	2	47	4	51	35	4	39	24	2	26	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	52	1,854	270	2,124	1,798	163	1,961	1,198	106	1,304	268	173	107	53	18	6	*625
Total for 1891-92 ...	52	1,848	213	2,061	1,747	175	1,922	1,140	128	1,268	225	163	96	53	28	..	565

* Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys' schools.

The number of institutions has remained unchanged; but there is an increase in the total number of pupils, in the average number on roll monthly, and in the average daily attendance. There is also an increase in the number of girls attending boys' schools.

There is an aggregate increase of 60 in the number of passes. This increase belongs to the first, second, third and sixth standards, there being a decrease in the fifth standard. The number of passes in the fourth standard has remained unchanged, and this year 6 girls have passed in the sixth standard against none in the previous year.

The average daily attendance during the year under report is 66·4 per cent. of the average number on roll, against 65·9 per cent. during the preceding year. The corresponding percentage in boys' schools for the year under report is 71·6—*vide* the figures in the table given in paragraph 38.

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

(*a*) Europeans and Eurasians.

69. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians has remained unchanged. As in 1891-92, there were two schools at the close of the year, *viz.*, the Catholic School at Amraoti and the Anglican School at Akola.

On the 31st March last there were 21 boys and 35 girls in the Amraoti school, against 22 boys and 31 girls at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance was 40. The school was examined by the Educational Inspector in April last, when the highest standard taught to the girls was the sixth and to the boys the fourth. Out of 17 boys examined, 12 passed in the first four standards, and 22 girls passed out of 28 examined in six standards. The Educational Inspector says:—

"Girls are taught needle-work and singing; some of the maps drawn were excellent, and copy-writing was good and neat. The teaching of Geography has improved, but of History continues to be unsatisfactory; and explanation also is weak. Otherwise the school appeared to be doing well and reflected credit on the Sisters and the Superintendent."

The school at Akola contains only six children—three boys and three girls. The Educational Inspector who examined the school in April last reports that the most advanced boys were studying under standard I. The school seemed to have made little progress during the year. Three boys were presented under standard I and two passed.

(*b*) Mussulmans Statistics of Hindustani schools.

70. The following table gives the statistics of Government, District Board and Municipal Hindustani schools:—

| District. | No. of schools on 31st March | | | No. of scholars on 31st March | | | | | | No. of pupils examined and passed under standards | | | | | |

The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under private management was 951 against 1,061 last year. Thus the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction at the close of the year under report was 7,397 against 7,275 on the last day of the previous year.

There is an increase of 191 in the total number of passed pupils against an increase of 10 shown in the last year's report. The number of passes has increased under the 7th, 6th, 4th, 2nd and 1st standards, and decreased under the other two standards.

71. Colonel Szczepanki's proposal referred to in the last year's report, that the Hindustani schools should be abolished as independent schools, Hindustani being taught in Marathi schools as a second language, was forwarded to all the Deputy Commissioners who were asked to favour me with their opinions on the subject. The Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector was also asked to furnish me with his own opinion and the opinions of the Muhammadan Literary Associations, and of such Muhammadan gentlemen and bodies in Berar as he might think fit to consult on the subject. Replies have been received from all, and it appears that most of those who were consulted are against the proposal. The Muhammadans especially are opposed to it, and many of them think that the carrying out of the change would result in the eventual abolition of the teaching of Hindustani language in Berar. Under these circumstances I should not like to have the experiment tried. The correspondence has been separately forwarded to you.

Encouragement to Muhammadan education.

72. The respectable Muhammadan gentlemen of Ellichpur city subscribed Rs. 300 for the services of an additional English teacher employed in the local Anglo-Urdu school after the introduction of the teaching of the 8th standard into that institution. Mr. Gulam Husain, Special Magistrate at Akot, continues to accommodate the Urdu girls' school at that place in his own house. Mr. Daood Khan, Nawab of Ellichpur, deserves commendation for his liberality in placing a part of his palace at the disposal of the Educational Department for the accommodation of the City Anglo-Urdu School. The Muhammadan *Jalsa* of Akola also deserves mention for the sympathy it shows and the interest it takes in everything connected with Muhammadan education. There were, as usual, says the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector, subscriptions and donations for the fees, books, and slates of poor boys, distribution of sweetmeats and prize books, which have been brought to the notice of the public in the Berar School Paper.

(c) Aborigines.

73. There is only one school at Chikalda for the aboriginal races. On the 31st March 1893, the total number of aboriginal pupils in the province was 123 against 130 in the previous year. There is a slight decrease both in the number examined and the number passed, the numbers being 33 and 22 respectively against 34 and 27 in the preceding year. The highest standard in which boys passed during the year was the 4th. Twelve boys have passed in the 1st standard, 5 in the 2nd, 3 in the 3rd and 2 in the 4th, against 14, 6, 5 and 2 respectively in the preceding year.

Low castes.

74. The following statement shows the number of low caste pupils during the last five years:—

District.	No. of low caste pupils on the 31st March				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Akola	567	641	720	790	802
Buldana	191	166	186	228	276
Basim	120	118	97	110	98
Amraoti	189	197	245	262	313
Wun	80	58	115	76	80
Ellichpur	276	274	236	216	241
Total ...	1,423	1,474	1,599	1,682	1,810

The statement shows a steady increase on the whole, there being a falling-off only in one district, Basim, for the year under report. The statement shows only pupils in the schools under public management. If 563 low caste pupils who attended the schools under private management at the close of the year were added to the number given above, the total number on the 31st March last would be 2,373.

75. The progress of low caste pupils is shown in the following table:—

Schools.	Standard I.			Standard II.			Standard III.			Standard IV.			Standard V.			Standard VI.			Standard VII.			Total.		
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.
Government. Middle schools—Boys ...	13	4	47	4	3	6	7	6	5	7	4	12	4	3	21	4	2	6	1	1	2	40	23	99
Government. Primary schools. Government—Boys ..	10	6	50	9	5	18	2	1	0	3	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	77
Government. Primary schools. District Board—Boys.	163	115	1,118	123	80	204	53	26	157	33	16	76	8	3	23	3	1	4	...	...	...	383	241	1,582
Government. Primary schools. District Board—Girls.	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4
Municipal Primary schools. Boys ...	15	12	28	4	3	12	4	1	4	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	28	18	46
Municipal Primary schools. Girls ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	202	137	1,242	140	91	240	66	34	175	48	24	95	13	7	45	7	3	10	1	1	2	477	297	1,809
Total for 1891-92 ...	195	143	1,180	91	55	248	65	39	126	43	19	89	15	11	20	4	1	7	...	...	2	413	268	1,681

Besides the above there is one Mahar boy who, having passed successfully the 9th standard in 1892, is studying the 10th in the Akola High School.

The progress of low caste pupils shown in the above table is satisfactory on the whole. Whereas the number of pupils examined has increased from 413 to 477 or by 64, the number passed has increased from 268 to 297, or by 29. The numbers of passes under the 2nd and 4th standards have increased, and under the 1st, 3rd and 5th standards have decreased. Three boys passed under standard VI, and one under standard VII, against one and none respectively in the previous year.

The number of special schools in the province has increased from four to five, and the opening of one more school in the Akola district has been sanctioned.

On the treatment of low caste pupils by the schoolmasters and the people Mr. Elliott, Deputy Commissioner of the Wun District, writes :—

"The admission of low caste boys into our schools on a footing of perfect equality with higher caste pupils cannot be effected by compulsion. In some places there is very little or no objection raised, in others the feeling against the low caste boys is very strong. I have not found any instance of masters treating low caste boys unfairly. Wherever the low caste boys are kept separately and not allowed to mix with their class-fellows, this is always at the express wish of the villages; disregard of their wishes would result in the removal of the higher caste boys."

VIII.—Private Schools.

76. As I have stated in previous reports, private schools, technically so called, are not examined by inspecting officers, and do not conform to the curriculum of either Government or aided schools. They do not therefore receive aid from Government. Some of the inspecting officers say that returns regarding these schools are not reliable, and that probably there are more schools in the province than are shown in our returns. On the 31st March last there were, as reported by the District Deputy Educational Inspectors, three private schools with 53 scholars, against eight schools and 144 scholars at the close of the preceding year.

Two of the "private schools" deserve special mention in this report They are at Mulkapur and Kholapur where Arabic books on literature, religion and philosophy are taught. The students from outside are fed, clothed and lodged free of charge. They are strictly religious institutions, but are reported to play an important part in the education of the Muhammadans of those places. The institution at Kholapur is a college called "Madrasa-i-Islamia." It is a private institution founded and maintained by Mr. Abdul Gani, a respectable rich Muhammadan gentleman of Kholapur. The institution is said to have been maintained at a cost of Rs. 200 a month.

IX.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books and other Educational Literature.

Work done by the Text-Book Committee.

77. At the beginning of the year the Text-Book Committee had six books on hand for review, and six books were sent to them for opinion during the year. The Committee reported on two books during the year. One of the books appears to have been lost in transit from one member to another. The other books are under the consideration of the members of the Committee.

The places of the President and some members which were vacant for some time were all filled up during the year, and the names of the members were published in the *Residency Orders* of the 1st March 1893.

Book depôts.

78. There has been no change in the number of book depôts during the year under report. We have one Central Book Depôt at Akola and 29 Branch Book Depôts attached to Government or District Board schools in towns and large villages in all the districts.

Stock account of the depôt.

79. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1892-93 is as follows :—

Receipts.

	Copies.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1892 ...	187,726	27,045	13	2
Books and maps printed and purchased during the year ...	95,218	13,676	11	9
Total ...	282,944	40,722	8	11

Disbursements.

Books and maps sold during the year	100,459	15,679	11	8
Balance on 31st March 1893 ...	182,485	25,042	13	3
Total ...	282,944	40,722	8	11

A more detailed statement of the transactions is given below:—

Language.	Balance on 31st March 1892.		Books and maps purchased and printed during the year.		Total.		Books and maps sold during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1893.	
	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
English ..	15,243	6,452 0 7	6,439	2,223 4 9	21,682	8,675 5 4	7,066	2,429 6 5	14,616	6,245 14 11
Marathi ..	158,216	17,314 11 0	83,222	10,596 2 3	241,240	27,910 13 3	86,838	12,209 13 5	154,402	15,700 15 10
Sanskrit ..	2,809	916 9 6	53	47 10 0	2,862	964 3 6	327	153 3 6	2,535	811 0 0
Persian ..	712	119 2 6	3	8 8 0	715	127 10 6	77	18 8 3	638	109 2 3
Urdu ..	16,744	2,213 5 7	5,701	801 2 9	16,445	3,044 8 4	6,151	868 12 1	10,294	2,175 12 3
Total ...	187,726	27,045 13 2	95,218	13,676 11 9	282,944	40,722 8 11	100,459	15,679 11 8	182,485	25,042 13 3

It will be observed that the value of books and maps sold during the year being greater than that of books and maps purchased and printed by Rs. 2,002-15-11, the balance of stock has decreased by the same amount. This is owing to care having been taken to order only a limited supply of books, and to some of the English books which were on hand last year having been utilized during the year under report.

80. Books of the selling price of Rs. 13,676-11-9 were printed and purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 12,005-8-11. The difference of Rs. 1,671-2-10 being the discount allowed to the depôt would have been considered as gross profit if the books purchased during the year only had been sold. But the value of the books actually sold amounted to Rs. 15,679-11-8, and therefore the profit which must be proportionately greater might be deemed to be about Rs. 1,916. The expenditure on account of the depôt during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of the establishment	1,632	0	0
Contingencies	408	3	9
Commission to branch depôt keepers ...	467	14	3
Total ...	2,508	2	0
Profit ...	1,916	0	0
Loss to Government ...	592	2	0

If the last year's gain to Government be taken into account, there will be a net gain to Government of more than 700 rupees.

81. The cash account of the depôt is as follows:—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1892 ...	13	3	8
Sale proceeds of books	15,679	11	8
Broken boxes	31	1	0
Berar School Paper	7	11	0
Sanitary Primer	1	7	0
Registration fee	2	0	0
Total ...	15,735	2	4

Disbursements.

Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of books	15,221	0	7
Do. broken boxes ...	31	1	0
Do. Berar School Paper ...	7	11	0
Do. Sanitary Primer ...	1	7	0
Do. Registration fee ...	2	0	0
Commission allowed to branch book depôt keepers	467	14	3
Cash in hand with some depôt keepers ...	4	0	6
Total ...	15,735	2	4

Literature.

82. The number of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year under report was 21, against 13 in the previous year. Six of these were issues of the *Berar School Paper*, and ten were the issues of *Dyuan Sangraha*, a literary magazine. The others were (1) *Geography of Berar*, (2) *School Discipline*, (3) *National Congress of India*, (4) *Jagannath Kathasar*, and (5) *Meaning of words and sentences in the Berar First Book*. The Berar School

Paper and the Meaning of words, &c., in the Berar First Book were printed at the Akola *Shuddha Varhadi Press* and the others at the Amraoti *Pramod Sindhu Press*. The meaning of words, &c., has been registered for copyright.

Public libraries.

83. Six libraries or reading rooms were opened and two closed during the year, and consequently the number on the 31st March 1893 was 40, against 36 on the last day of the preceding year. The new libraries are at Shegaon, Yalla, Patur and Balapur in the Akola District, and at Murtizapur and Nandgaon Kazi in Amraoti District. The two libraries that were closed were at Mehkar and Mangrul Dustgir. The following table gives detailed information about the libraries and reading rooms in the province :—

District.	Locality.	Average number of subscribers during the year.	Rate of subscription.	Average monthly income. Subscription.			Average monthly income. Grants from town and municipal funds.			No. of books in the library.	No. of books issued to subscribers during the year.	No. of newspapers and periodicals. Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular.	No. of newspapers and periodicals. English.
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
Akola.	Akola ...	113	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	53	8	0	10	0	0	908	1,493	28	11
	Kurankhed ...	22	As. 4 & As. 2	5	4	0		...		125	80	11	...
	Telhara ...	30	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ..	19	0	0		...		90	125	11	4
	Keliveli ...	40	As. 4, As. 2 & Anna 1 ...	2	0	0		...		70	363	17	...
	Malegaon ...	4	As. 8 & As. 4	2	0	0		...		1	...	3	...
	Assegaon ...	23	As. 6, As. 4 & As. 2	3	8	0		...		6	6	17	...
	Akot ..	25	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2 ...	10	0	0	8	5	4	400	536	12	1
	Panchgavan ...	12	As. 4. ...	3	0	0		...		3	3	6	...
	Paturda ...	16	As. 4, As. 2 & Anna 1 ...	2	8	0		...		1	1	6	...
	Jalgaon ...	33	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2 ...	10	4	0		...		195	160	10	2
	Jamod ...	18	As 4 ...	4	8	0		...		35	35	11	..
	Sonala ...	55	Re. 1, As. 8 & Anna 1 ...	4	0	0		...		55	35	8	...
	Allegaon ...	6	As. 2½	1	0	0		...		40	...	4	...
	Balapur Peth...	8	Re. 1	8	0	0		...		...	...	2	2
	Khamgaon ...	28	Rs. 2, Re. 1 & As. 8 ...	28	0	0	15	0	0	740	212	7	3
	Do Reading Room.	6	As. 4	1	8	0		...		..	...	4	...
	Do Students' Library.	25	Anna 1	1	9	0		...		57	591	2	...
	Shegaon ...	20	As. 4, As. 2 & Anna 1 ...	2	12	0		...		...	...	5	2
	Vyalla ...	14	1¼ As, 9 pies	1	0	0		...		...	...	5	...
	Patur ..	27	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	6	9	6		...		220	330	21	2
	Balapur (Juvenile.)	40	3 pies.	0	10	0		...		70	500	...	...
Buldana.	Buldana ...	22	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 ..	15	8	0		...		42	20	6	3
	Malkapur ..	30	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	26	9	0		...		98	60	7	2
	Chikhli ..	...	...	10	0	0		...		123	50	4	1
	Deulgaon Raja.	27	As. 8, As. 6, As. 4, As. 3 & As 2.	5	0	0		...		103	250	18	3
Basim.	Basim ...	21	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	15	0	0	10	0	0	188	100	12	5
	Pusad ..	30	As. 8 & As. 4	10	0	0		...		94	52	5	...
Amraoti.	Amraoti ...	92	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As 4 ...	43	0	0	25	0	0	900	612	17	10
	Morsi ...	51	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	11	13	2		...		96	33	8	3
	Murtizapur ..	56	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2 ..	21	12	0		...		...	...	11	1
	Tallegaon Dashasar.	8	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	5	8	0		...		98	...	6	...
	Badnera ...	20	Re 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ..	8	0	0		...		...	...	5	3
	Nandgaon Kaz	18	As. 3 & pies 9	4	3	6	0	13	4	40	10	14	...
Wun.	Yeotmal ...;	52	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	30	0	0	10	0	0	495	260	10	10
	Wun ...	60	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	20	0	0		...		207	200	6	6
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur Cantonment.	49	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	18	3	6		...		589	267	9	2
	Ellichpur City.	24	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ..	8	0	0	7	0	0	136	225	11	2
	Kaajgaon ...	10	As. 4, As. 3 & As 2 ..	1	8	0		...		111	30	5	...
	Daryapur ...	90	Re 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ..	35	10	0		...		469	472	10	3
	Anjangaon ...	163	As. 8, As. 4, As 3, & As. 2 ...	3	7	0		...		59	64	6	...

Presses.

84. The following table gives the usual information about printing presses in the province :—

District.	Locality.	Name of Press.	Name of publisher.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Akola.	Akola ...	Varhad Samachar.	Narayan Khanderao.	Varhad Samachar.	None ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 5.
	Do. ...	Vaidarbha ...	Venkatesh Ramchandra.	Vaidarbha ...	Do. ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 4.
	Do. ...	Shuddha Varhadi.	Hari Ramchandra.	Shuddha Varhadi.	Berar School Paper.	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 2.
	Telhara ...	Guna Sindhu..	Baijanath Abhyan Karanas	None ...	None ...	The press does only job work.
	Khamgaon...	Chandra Kanta.	Mahomed Ali Tyabali.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
Amraoti.	Amraoti ...	Pramoda Sindhu	Yeshwant Govind.	Pramod Sindhu	Dnyan Sangraha.	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 3.
	Do.	Albion Press..	Bapu Vithal ...	Non ...	None ...	The press does only job work.
	Do.	Amba Prasad Press.	Balkrishna Narayen.	Do. ..	Do. .	Do. do.
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur Cantonment.	Surya Kant ..	Waman Narayen.	Do. ...	Do ...	Do. do.

Educational Conference.

85. The Educational Conference was held during the year at Akola on the 9th November and following days. In my letter No. 3435, dated the 11th February 1893, I gave a full account of the proceedings and it is not therefore necessary to give any lengthy account in this report. The following were some of the questions that were discussed at the Inspectors' meetings :—

(1) Muhammadan education—How to bring up the Muhammadan pupils to the level of the Hindu boys.
(2) Improvement of the Training College.
(3) Improvement of Indigenous schools.
(4) Improvement of Text-books and maps.
(5) Equipping of schools with apparatus for illustrating lessons.
(6) Exhibition of Kindergarten toys and apparatus prepared by Mr Kelkar.

The proceedings of the Masters' Association were of the usual kind. Lectures were delivered, essays read, and classes taught before the assembly. Some of the questions discussed by the Inspectors are under consideration and reports will be submitted on them if necessary.

Town and village schoolmasters continue to meet at central places in all the districts, and these gatherings are reported to be very useful in improving the village schoolmasters.

X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission.

86. During the year under report, the Muhammadan inhabitants of Ellichpur City and the Hindu inhabitants of Akot and Jalgaon paid increased contributions in pursuance of the Resident's orders that the people who wish to have high school classes attached to the Anglo-vernacular schools in their towns, should pay the full salary of a teacher fully qualified to teach standard VII; and several English classes were opened in primary schools on the people having paid twelve months' full salary of the teacher in advance. There was during the year an increase in the number of schools under private management and grants to aided indigenous schools have increased by about Rs. 2,530.

87. This is the tenth Educational report of the province after the report of the Education Commission was received in Berar, and it might not be considered inappropriate if I gave here a brief account of what has been done in Berar during the last ten years to carry out the recommendations of the Education Commission, and to further the cause of education.

Encouragement to private enterprise.

88. One of the principal recommendations of the Education Commisson was that schools under private management should be liberally aided and encouragement be given to private enterprise. You are aware that grant-in-aid rules are now more liberal than they were 10 years ago. The following table compares the number of schools under public and private management and their scholars on the 31st March last, with schools and scholars on the 31st March 1883:—

Year.	Government, District Board and Municipal schools.		Aided schools under private management.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1883 ...	472	28,807	221	4,732
1893 ...	653	38,633	617	13,383
	+181	+ 9,826	+396	+8,651

It will appear from the above that while Government schools have increased by 181 and their scholars by 9,826 during the last ten years, aided schools have during the same period increased by 396 and their scholars by 8,651. In the ten years from 1873 to 1883, the increase in the number of Government schools was 68 and in their scholars 12,929, whereas the increase in the number of aided schools was 85 and in their scholars it was 1,827 only. It will thus be seen that there has been a much larger increase in the number of aided schools and their scholars during the last ten years, than in the period from 1873 to 1883. Compared to schools under public management the number of aided schools has largely increased in the last decade.

As stated above grant-in-aid rules have been revised and made very liberal in the last decade. During the year under report, the aided indigenous schools of the province earned a grant of Rs. 19,959-15-1 against Rs. 3,527-0-9 in the year 1882-83. It may be added that in the year 1872-73 grants to indigenous schools amounted to Rs. 777-8-0 only.

The last census report says that there has been a substantial diminution of illiteracy among the males in the decade (1881-91).

Progress of the secondary schools during the last 10 years.

89. On the 31st March last there were 400 pupils in the two high schools against 204 in 1882-83. In 1884 the present classification was sanctioned by the Resident, and though 65 boys were shown to be studying in the high schools in Mr. Dandekar's report for 1882-83, the real number according to the present classification was 204—*vide* the table given on page 6 of my report for 1883-84.

During the last 10 years, that is, from 1883-84 to 1892-93, inclusive, 152 boys passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University from our high schools, against 55 in the decade from 1873-74 to 1882-83, inclusive. In the year 1892-93, the number of students who passed Matriculation examination from Berar High schools was 25, whereas 6 passed in 1882-83 and 3 in 1872-73.

Increase in fees.

90. Since 1883-84 the rates of fees levied in secondary schools have been enhanced twice, and those levied in primary schools, once. The rates of fees in 1883 and in 1893 may be compared as follows:—

		Rates of fees levied in 1883.			Rates of fees levied in 1893.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
High schools.	Matriculation class	1	0	0	2	0	0	Under the new rules some backward classes are admitted free and some schools in backward places levy fees at the old rates. A certain percentage of boys in each school also is admitted free and a certain percentage pay at the old rates.
	Standard X	0	12	0	2	0	0	
	Standard IX	0	8	0	1	8	0	
	Standard VIII	0	8	0	1	8	0	
Middle schools.	Standard VII	0	8	0	0	12	0	
	Standard VI	0	4	0	0	12	0	
	Standard V	0	4	0	0	8	0	
Primary schools.	Standard IV	0	2	0	0	3	0	
	Standard III	0	2	0	0	3	0	
	Standard II	0	1	0	0	2	0	
	Standard I	0	1	0	0	2	0	

Scholarships.

91. Formerly, Berar scholarships held by students matriculated from the high schools in the province were tenable only in Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges, which are Government Institutions, but under the orders of the Resident issued during the period now under review they were made tenable in all colleges, Government or private, affiliated to the Bombay University, and the rules under which the scholarships are held were made more stringent then they were before. The system of scholarships held in the secondary schools has been made more perfect by increasing them and fixing the number that shall be available every year for boys from the middle schools, who are candidates for entrance into the high schools, and for pupils from the primary schools who wish to enter the middle schools.

Educational conference.

92. A conference of educational officers is held every year and local meetings of schoolmasters are also held twice or thrice a year.

Primary schools.

Addition to the Inspecting staff.

93. To ensure a more systematic and efficient inspection of primary schools under public and private management, two Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors have been appointed. One of them assist the Deputy Educational Inspector of Akola and the other the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Amraoti and Buldana.

Standards for primary schools have been revised and practical subjects introduced into them.

Management of primary schools has been made over to Municipal Committees and District Boards. Whereas municipal contributions to schools amounted to Rs. 2,048-9-6 in 1882-83, they were Rs. 16,150-13-1 in 1892-93. Ten years ago the contributions from the municipalities amounted to about two per cent. of their income, now the percentage is 8·5.

Educational tests have been prescribed for village officials ; a candidate for a patelship must now pass an examination in standard IV and a candidate for patwariship must pass in standard VI excluding English.

Rules have been made for awarding bonuses to deserving teachers in primary classes and schools when their work is found to be satisfactory.

94. To encourage physical education, more gymnastic teachers have been appointed, and the number has been more than doubled. Drilling has been brought into general use, and a scheme for the allotment of prizes for proficiency in gymnastics has been sanctioned and introduced.

Physical education.

School Education—Special.

95. A scheme for training teachers for secondary schools has been introduced, and a class of stipendiary pupil-teachers attached to one of the high schools under an able and experienced teacher. Additional facilities for the training of teachers for primary schools have been provided by entertaining stipendiary pupil-teachers in selected primary schools in all the districts except Akola, in which there is a training college.

Conduct registers have been introduced into the high schools, and inter-schools rules everywhere. Monitorial system has been introduced into some schools, and the duty of attending to moral training in schools has been made more imperative.

A private industrial school has been opened at Akola.

96. In March 1883 there were in all 12 schools for girls, public and private, and 494 pupils, including girls attending boys' schools. In March last, there were 52 schools and 2,124 girls attending girls' schools and boys' schools taken together. In 1882-83, the number of girls passed under all the standards was 106, while in 1892-93 the number of passes was 625.

Female education.

During the last 10 years, some trained mistresses have been placed in charge of female schools, and there are now in all 9 head and assistant mistresses, 3 of whom are wives of masters of the local boys' schools.

For the last two years, a few scholarships have been attached to schools for Hindu and Muhammadan girls at Akola and Amraoti.

Education of Special Classes.

97. In 1882-83 the total number of Muhammadans at school was 4,746, and the total number passed in primary standards was 740. In 1892-93 the total number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under public management was 6,446 and 1,281 pupils passed in primary standards and 72 in middle school standards.

Muhammadans.

In 1882-83 there were no separate middle schools for boys whose vernacular was Hindustani. Since then three Anglo-Urdu schools have been established at Akola, Amraoti and Ellichpur City.

Standards for Hindustani schools have been revised, and the teaching of Marathi—the official vernacular—has been introduced into Anglo-Urdu and Urdu schools.

Special schools for low caste boys have been opened at five places, and on the 31st March last there were 2,373 low caste pupils studying in the schools of the province against 646 at the close of the year 1882-83.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. B. JATAR,

Director of Public Instruction, H. A. D.

APPENDICES.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE I.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1892-93.*

Area and population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Institutions. For males..	...	...	26	1,293	1	1	1,321	2	1	1,324	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 22·7	
			Institutions. For females	...	...	...	52	...	...	52	...	...	52	Institutions to number of towns and villages. ·8	
			Total ...	...	...	26	1,345	1	1	1,373	2	1	1,376	23·6	
Towns 39 Villages 5,785 Total 5,824		Males ... 1,491,500 Females. 1,405,540 Total ... 2,897,040	Scholars ... Males ...	...	...	4,672	46,453	96	23	51,244	28	25	51,297	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 22·9	
			Scholars ... Females.	...	....		2,124	1	...	2,125	...	...	2,125	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·007	
			Total ...	...	...	4,672	48,577	97	23	53,369	28	25	53,422	12·2	

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE II.—*Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1892-93.*

	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction. *							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction. §								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Building.	Special Grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	...	...	79,819	2,56,342	10,602	...	3,46,763	...	18,156	34,755	9,114	47,164	6,728	1,678	1,17,595	4,77,007	
For females ...	...	...	...	12,649	..	...	12,649	..									
Total ...	...	..	79,819	2,68,991	10,602	...	3,59,412	...	18,156	34,755	9,114	47,164	6,728	1,678	1,17,595	4,77,007	
2 *a*— Percentages† of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	24·4	43·6	4·4	...	72·4	...	7·5	13·8	3·6	3·3	...	...	28·2	...	
b— Percentages† of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction..	...	...	...	67·6	...	...	67·6	...	...	·8	·1	24·1	2 2	·8	28·4	...	
c— Percentages† of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction ..	...	..	·9	74·4	...	...	75·3	...	...	...	1·02	14·9	...	8·7	24·6	...	
d— Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	...	...	12·8	43·4	2·4	...	58·6	...	4·1	7·9	2·08	10·8	1·5	·6	26·9	...	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.										
3 Average annual cost‡ of educating each pupil in—																	
Government Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	12 14 8	2 7 10	121 13 10	...	4 5 4										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	...	0 0 5	3 1 1	...	...	2 11 7										
Total cost ...	...	...	17 8 2	6 0 7	121 13 10	...	7 8 5										
Municipal Schools§ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	2 2 9	...	...	2 2 9										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	6 0 9	...	...	6 0 9										
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	1 10 3	...	...	1 10 3										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds..	...	...	...	0 1 0	...	...	0 1 0										
Total cost ...	...	...	..	4 8 1	...	...	4 8 1										
Unaided Institutions ... Total cost ...	...	...	...	3 5 10	...	...	3 5 10										
All Institutions Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	12 14 8	2 1 2	121 13 10	...	4 4 2										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	...	0 0 5	3 2 4	...	...	3 2 4										
Total cost ...	...	...	17 8 2	5 8 3	121 13 10	...	8 4 9										

*Fractions of a rupee should be omitted except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

†The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c). are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7 (a), 7 (b), 7 (c). respectively of General Table IV.

‡The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

§ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained. from the figures given in General Table VII.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. III.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1892-93.*

Class of Institutions.	Public institutions — Under public management — Managed by Government — No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards — No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States — No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under private management — Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards — No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided — Number of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	No. of scholars on the 31st March learning — English	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed — Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																																	
School Education, General — For Boys — High Schools ...	2	a 400	361	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	400	400	289	111	...	2	357	38	3	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools—English ...	24	b 4,272	4,197	3,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4,272	3,017	110	4,272	1	3	3,869	392	7	...	...
Total ...	26	4,672	4,558	3,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4,672	2,417	399	4,383	1	5	4,226	430	10	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																																	
For Boys	56	c 2,800	2,743	2,049	508 17	d 27,196 2,183	26,346 2,183	18,730 1,612	...	...	...	...	612	e 13,235	12,751	10,277	100	f 1,283	1,235	708	1,293	46,697	213	22	46,697	...	51	40,270	6,318	58	270	...
For Girls	4	103	99	60	33 8	1,148 434	1,104 426	727 285	...	...	...	...	5	g 148	134	102	2	47	35	24	52	1,880	62	...	1,818	62	22	1,220	576	...	...	2
Total ...	60	2,903	2,842	2,109	546	30,961	30,059	21,354	...	...	...	...	617	13,383	12,885	10,379	102	1,330	1,270	732	1,345	48,577	275	22	48,515	62	73	41,490	6,894	58	270	2
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																																	
School Education, Special— Training Schools for Masters	1	h 97	87	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	97	5	15	92	...	...	79	18	...	1	...
Industrial Schools	1	23	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	23	...	19	2	2	...	...	...
Total ...	2	120	109	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120	5	15	115	...	19	81	20	...	1	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction...	88	7,695	7,509	5,763	566	30,961	30,059	21,354	...	...	...	...	617	13,383	12,885	10,379	102	1,330	1,270	732	1,373	53,369	2,697	736	53,013	63	97	45,797	7,344	68	271	2
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS... 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian																					2	23	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching the Koran ... ... Boys...																					1	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Total ..																					3	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...
Grand Total ...																					1,376	53,422	2,697	789	53,013	63	97	45,797	7,397	68	271	26

(a) Excludes 5 pupil-teachers who are being trained in the Akola High School for teacherships for middle school course.
(b) Excludes 3 pupil-teachers attending the Anglo Marathi school, Ellichpur City.
(c) Excludes 4 pupil-teachers attending the Darwa Marathi school and includes 9 girls.
(d) Excludes 9 pupil-teachers attending the Shirpur and Mungrul Dastgir Marathi schools and includes 203 girls.
(e) Includes 54 girls.
(f) Do. 4 do.
(g) Do. 26 boys.
(h) Do. 1 girl attending the Khamgaon Municipal Female school.

GENERAL TABLE No. IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public															
	Under public management.															
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Board.							Main	
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education—General. For Boys. High Schools ...	18,086	...	...	5,483	...	...	23,569	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
School Education—General. For Boys. Middle Schools English ...	40,812	...	120	13,124	2,194	...	56,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58,898	...	120	18,607	2,194	...	79,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education—General. For Boys	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	81,856	99,086	6,785	3,680	5,392	...	1,96,299	...	...
School Education—General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	602	7,143	1,811	888	80	...	10,614	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,048	1,06,229	8,596	4,568	5,472	...	2,06,913	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
Training Schools for Masters ...	10,602	...	...	...	...	..	10,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,602	...	...	...	...	...	10,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	8,133	36,055	1,901	...	1,075	...	47,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special) Grants only	...	3,412	...	2,127	625	...	6,1 04	...	...	...	555	...	...	555	...	...
Total ...	8,133	39,467	1,901	2,127	1,700	...	53,328	...	...	...	555	...	...	555	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	77,633	39,467	2,021	20,734	3,894	...	1,43,749	82,048	1,06,229	8,596	5,123	5,472	...	2,07,468	...	...

(a) Scholarships in the Arts and Professional Colleges of the Bombay Presidency.

(b) Includes:—

	Rs.
Printing, &c.	305
Book Depôt	—1,122
Tota ...	— 907

EDUCA

GENERAL TABLE IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objections of expenditure.	Public															
	Under public management.															
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							Main	
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.																
School Education—General. For Boys. High Schools ..	18,066	...	.	5,483	...	.	23,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools. English	40,812	...	120	13,124	2,194	..	56,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	58,878	..	120	18,607	2,194		79,819	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	8,083	6,776	...	1,508	294	...	16,661	73,273	92,310	6,785	2,172	5,098	...	1,79,638	.	...
For Girls	—	506	...	77	5	...	588	692	6,637	1,811	811	75	...	10,026	..	...
Total	8,083	7,282	.	1,585	299	..	17,249	73,965	98,947	8,596	2,983	5,173	...	1,89,664	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools for Masters ..	10,602		...	...			10,602	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...
Total ..	10,602	...	...	.		...	10,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	8,133	5,853	1,901	..	...	...	15,887	...	30,202	...	...	1,075	...	31,277	..	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special) Grants only	...	...	...	2,127	77	.	2,204	...	3,412	...	555	548	...	4,515	.	...
Total .	8,133	5,853	1,901	2,127	77	.	18,091	...	33,614	...	555	1,623	...	35,792	...	...
University	...		..	..	...		...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Inspection	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges .	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.,	...		..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools .			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schoo other than Training Schools	...	.		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ..	85,716	13,135	2,021	22,319	2,570	...	1,25,761	73,965	1,32,561	8,596	3,538	6,796	...	2,25,456	...	...

(a) Scholarships in the Arts and Professional Colleges of the Bombay Presidency.

(b) Includes—

	Rs.
Printing, &c.	305
Book Depot	—1,212
Total ...	— 907

AKOLA,
29th November 1893.

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1892-93.

Institutions.																					
					Under private management.											Total expenditure from					
tained by Native States.					Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,086	...	...	5,483	...	23,569
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	40,812	...	120	13,124	2,194	56,250
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	58,898	...	120	18,607	2,194	79,819
...	...	...	...	...	20,242	50	792	33,763	1,092		55,939	4,050	54		4,104	1,01,598	99,136	7,577	41,493	6,538	2,56,342
...	...	...	...	...	1,483	...	57	147	198	.	1,885	.	150		150	2,175	7,143	1,868	1,035	428	12,649
...	...	...	...	.	21,725	50	849	33,910	1,290	...	57,824	4,050	204		4,254	1,03,773	1,06,279	9,445	42,528	6,966	2,68,991
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,602	...	...	...	...	10,602
...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	10,602	...	...	...	...	10,602
...	...	...		..	.	.	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	8,133	36,055	1,901	...	1,075	47,164
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	3	6	.	9	...	...	...	...	...	3,412	...	2,685	631	6,728
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	..	9	..	...	...	...	8,133	39,467	1,901	2,685	1,706	53,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,156	...	...	...	...	18,156
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,446	1,309	...	...	...	34,755
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,734	...	...	...	...	1,734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 180	...	..	...	...	180
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,039	...	...	...	...	9,339
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	131	130	...	...	261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)—607	(c) 1,198	1,093	283	11	1,675
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,548	2,638	1,223	283	11	63,703
...	...	...	...	..	21,725	50	849	33,913	1,296	..	57,833	4,050	204	...	4,254	2,40,954	1,48,384	12,689	64,103	10,877	4,77,007

(c) Includes—

	Rs.
Superannuation allowances...	176
Refunds	140
Miscellaneous	873
Total ...	1,198

J. B. JATAR,

Director of Public Instruction, H. A. D.

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1892-93.

Institutions.																					
					Under private management.											Total expenditure from					
	tained by Nativ States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,086	...	...	5,483	...	23,569
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,812	...	120	13,124	2,194	56,250
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,898	...	120	18,607	2,194	9 819
...	...	...	..	...	20,242	50	792	33,763	1,092	...	55,939	4,050	54	...	4,104	1,01,598	99,136	7,577	41,493	6,538	2,56,342
...	...	...	...	...	1,483	...	57	147	198	...	1,885	...	150	...	150	2,175	7,143	1,868	1,035	428	12,649
...	...	...	...	...	21,725	50	849	33,910	1,290	...	57,824	4,050	204	...	4,254	1,03,773	1,06,279	9,445	42,528	6,966	2,68,991
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10,602	...	..	...	..	10,602
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,602	...	...	...	...	10,602
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	8,133	36,055	1,901	...	1,075	47,164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3,412	...	2,685	631	6,728
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	8,133	39,467	1,901	2,685	1,706	53,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,156	...	...	...	...	18,156
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,446	1,309	...	...	...	34,755
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,734	...	...	...	...	1,734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 180	...	...	...	...	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,939	...	...	...	...	6,939
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	130	...	...	261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)—907	(c) 1,198	1,093	283	11	1,678
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,548	2,639	1,223	283	11	63,703
...	...	...	...	...	21,725	50	849	33,913	1,296	...	57,833	4,050	204	...	4,254	2,40,954	1,48,384	12,689	64,103	10,877	47,707

(c) Includes:—

	Rs.
Superannuation allowances	176
Refunds	149
Miscellaneous	873
Total ...	1,198

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. V.—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1892-93.*

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper secondary (middle stage). 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys—Government—English.	26	4,672	513	...	513	1,904	...	1,904	881	...	881	483	...	483	891	...	891	4,672	...	4,672
Primary Schools.																				
For boys. Government ...	56	2,800	...	...	...	67	...	67	835	...	835	603	1	604	1,286	8	1,294	2,791	9	2,800
For boys. Local Fund ...	508	27,196	...	...	...	1,334	...	1,334	7,850	5	7,855	5,318	7	5,325	12,491	191	12,682	26,993	203	27,196
For boys. Municipal ...	17	2,183	...	...	...	11	...	11	731	..	731	442	...	442	999	...	999	2,183	...	2,183
For boys. Aided ...	612	13,235	...	...	...	101	...	101	2,733	3	2,736	2,784	7	2,791	7,563	44	7,607	13,181	54	13,235
For boys. Unaided ...	100	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	161	243	2	245	875	2	877	1,279	4	1,283
Total ...	1,293	46,697	...	...	...	1,513	...	1,513	12,310	8	12,318	9,390	17	9,407	23,214	245	23,459	46,427	270	46,697
For girls. Government ...	4	103	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	16	16	...	72	72	...	14	14	...	103	103
For girls. Local Fund ...	33	1,148	..	...	...	...	35	35	...	191	191	...	766	766	...	156	156	...	1,148	1,148
For girls. Municipal ...	8	434	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	67	67	...	272	272	...	77	77	...	434	434
For girls. Aided ...	5	148	...	...	...	24	41	65	...	6	6	2	61	63	...	14	14	26	122	148
For girls. Unaided ...	2	47	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	9	9	...	25	25	...	7	7	...	47	47
Total ...	52	1,880	...	...	...	24	101	125	...	289	289	2	1,196	1,198	...	268	268	26	1,854	1,880
Total Primary Schools...	1,345	48,577	...	...	...	1,537	101	1,638	12,310	297	12,607	9,392	1,213	10,605	23,214	513	23,727	46,453	2,124	48,577
Grand Total ..	1,371	58,249	513	...	513	3,441	101	3,542	13,191	297	13,488	9,875	1,213	11,088	24,105	513	24,618	51,125	2,124	53,249

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the result of prescribed examinations in Hyderabad Assigned Districts during official year 1892-93.*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Schools for General Education																				
Matriculation—Boys ...	2	...	...	2	30	...	...	...	30	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	
Middle School Examination, Boys	24	...	...	24	255	...	...	...	255	175	...	...	...	175	...	...	160	15	...	
Upper Primary Examination. Boys ...	406	170	...	576	2,849	544	...	...	3,393	1,489	101	...	...	1,590	...	...	1,389	195	6	
Upper Primary Examination. Girls ..	20	3	...	23	63	4	...	...	67	51	4	...	...	55	3	...	35	17	...	
Lower Primary Examination. Boys ..	576	552	...	1,128	4,964	1,985	...	...	6,949	4,189	1,028	...	...	5,217	...	...	4,610	570	37	
Lower Primary Examination. Girls ...	37	3	...	40	196	21	...	...	217	161	12	...	...	173	8	...	118	47	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. English...	3	...	...	3	110	...	...	...	110	80	...	..	...	80	...	...	75	5	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular ...	56	...	...	56	709	...	...	...	709	408	...	...	...	408	...	1	357	48	2	
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	34	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	19	5	...	
Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...	1	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	46	29	...	...	...	29	...	.	24	5	...	
School of Arts Examination.	*3	...	...	3	77	...	...	...	77	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	

* Bombay Sir J. J. School of Arts Examination for certificate.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1892-93.*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public instruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																																
School Education, General. — For Boys—Middle Schools—English ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	120	...	...	120	120	
Total ...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...		...	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	..	..	120	...	...	120	120	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																																
For Boys	564	29,996	29,089	20,779	...	94,339	..	...	...	...	94,339	...	4,747	50	99,136	17	2,183	2,183	1,612	...	6,360	...	2,094	...	...	8,454	...	425	793	7,578	1,06,715	
For Girls	37	1,251	1,203	787	...	6,092	..	...	..	...	6,092	..	1,051	..	7,143	8	434	426	285		1,731	...	810	...	...	2,541	...	80	56	1,867	9,009	
Total ...	601	31,247	30,292	21,566	..	1,00,431	...	...	...	...	1,00,431	...	5,798	50	1,06,279	25	2,617	2,609	1,897	...	8,091	...	2,904	...	...	10,995	...	505	849	9,445	1,15,724	
Buildings	...	..	.	..	..	36,055	..	...	...	...	36,055	..	..	...	36,055	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,901	...	...	1,901	37,956	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	.	.	..	3,412	.	..	...	...	3,412		...	...	3,412	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,412	
Total ...	...	...	...	.	..	39,467	..	...	...	...	39,467	..	...	..	39,467	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,901	...	...	1,901	41,368	
Inspection	...	..	...	..	..	1,309	..	...	...	...	1,309	...	...	...	1,309	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,309	
Scholarships held in Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		131	...	131	...	..	..	..	...	130	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	130	261	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1,198	..	...	..	..	1,198	..	...	...	1,198	...	.	...	...	...	1,093	...	...	...	...	1,093	...	..	...	1,093	2,291	
Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	2,507	..	...	.	...	2,507		131	..	2,638	...	...	..	...	..	1,223	..	..	..	...	1,223	...	...	...	1,223	3,861	
Grand Total ...	601	31,247	30,292	21,566	...	1,42,405	...	...	..	..	1,42,405	..	5,929	50	1,48,384	25	2,617	2,609	1,897	...	9,314		2,904	...	..	12,218	2,021	505	849	12,689	1,61,073	

AKOLA,
17th July 1893.

S. B. JATAR,
Director of Public Instruction, H. A. D.